

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

Number 137

For Period

8 - 14 August

1949

SECTION

PAGE

I	GENERAL	1
II	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	14
III	NURSING AFFAIRS	16
IV	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	17
V	SUPPLY	19
VI	NARCOTIC CONTROL	20
VII	WELFARE	20
VIII	SOCIAL SECURITY	21

ARMY
MEDICAL
AUG 30 1949
LIBRARY

SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

25 - 30 July

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
------	-------------	---------	----	------

Accounts Section

July 30	Kai-hatsu No. 758	Re: Report on change of the administrator of "Koseikai Clinic", Ministry of Welfare.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Chief, Accounts Section
---------	----------------------	--	----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Public Sanitation Bureau

July 25	Ei-hatsu No. 757	Re: The training Course for tuberculosis specialist physicians.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
July 29	Ei-hatsu No. 777	Re: Establishments and equipments for training beauticians.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 30	Ei-hatsu No. 786	Re: Sugar allocation to in-patients for the 2nd quarter of 1949-50.	Director, Health Dept., all prefs.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

July 26	I-hatsu No. 647	Re: Decision on posting the interns for 1949-50.	Medical Dept., chief, Hokkaido Univ., & 599 interest- ed organs.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
July 27	I-hatsu No. 652	Re: Interpretation of the Regulations regarding Public Health Nurses.	All prefectural governors	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
------	-------------	---------	----	------

Medical Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)

July 28	I-hatsu No. 653	Re: Special duty hours for Summer months.	Chiefs, national hospitals & sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
---------	--------------------	---	--	---

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

July 27	Yaku-hatsu No. 1333	Re: Report on distributing the officially-listed articles (medical supplies, and drugs for infants).	All prefectural governors.	"
July 28	Yaku-hatsu No. 1340	Re: The indication based on a new standardization of penicillin	"	"
July 28	Yaku-hatsu No. 1342	Re: Reaction of phenylthio-wrethan preparations.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
July 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 1350	Re: Allocation of the officially listed articles.	"	"
July 25	Yakushu No. 558	Re: Handling of the inspection stamps. (the coupons)	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1183	Re: Special arrangement for clothing or the favored ration cloth ticket to the needy without cloths.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1184	Re: Consultation on the applicable scope of the Disaster Relief Law regarding employed vessels and labor pay to aid the maritime suffers due to Typhoon Pella.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1186	Re: Sewing of mattress-covers in relation to the National Health Insurance.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)</u>				
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1188	Re: Allocation of electric transformers for the 4th quarter of 1948-49.	Governors, Yamagata & 9 other Prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1189	Re: A reply on the handling of LARA goods.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1190	Re: A reply on the recipients of LARA goods.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1192	Re: Extra allowance in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1193	Re: Increased expense on reviewing the medical care coupon under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metro- polis	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1194	Re: Expense on reviewing medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
July 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1195	Re: Examining organs of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
July 28	Sha-hatsu No. 1197	Re: Application for approval of setup on water charges in livelihood aid allowances under the Daily Life Security Law from the town or village with water supply equipment.	Governor Kyoto Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1200	Re: Participation of the Welfare workers in the Community Chest Drive.	"	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1201	Re: An excess in livelihood aid allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1203	Re: Allocation of LARA Clothing.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Social Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)</u>				
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1205	Re: An excess in basic expense on the setup of the medical care examining organs under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Nara Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1206	Re: Approval of the facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1207	Re: Special allocation of LARA goods (leathers etc.)	Governors, Tokyo & 4 other prefs.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1208	Re: The basic amount of livelihood aid allowance of the tenth revision.	Governor, Miye Pref.	"
July 30.	Sha-hatsu No. 1209	Re: Handling of the tenth revised basic allowance in livelihood aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1210	Re: Consultation on an approval of the facilities provided for in Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1212	Re: Allocation of coal and cokes for the operation of the workshops.	Governors, Hokkaido & 4 other prefs.	"
July 30	Sha-hatsu No. 1213	Re: Question on the basic amount of livelihood aid allowance of the tenth revision.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
July 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 182	Re: Handling of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law	All prefectural governors.	"
July 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 183	Re: Question on the basic amount of livelihood aid allowance of the 10th revision and the handling of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
July 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 184	Re: Guidance expense of the Welfare workers for 1949-50 on account of the national treasury.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
------	-------------	---------	----	------

Social Affairs Bureau (Cont'd)

July 27	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 185	Re: Investigation of the condition of LARA goods.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
July 28	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 186	Re: Allocation of LARA goods.	"	"
July 30	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 187	Re: Allocation of petroleum products for working the workshops.	"	"

Insurance Bureau

July 27	Ho-hatsu No. 72	Re: Revised point-system of medical care fee under Social Insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau.
July 28	Ho-hatsu No. 73	Re: The 3rd base-ball matches with soft balls by personnel of Government's Health Insurance Agencies.	"	"
July 28	Ho-hatsu No. 74	Re: The insured qualification of any person who represents a legal corporation or executes its business.	"	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

July 25	Eni No. 822	Re: Supplying medicines etc., for medical care on board the repatriation trains.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	Director, Relief Bureau.
July 26	Embutsu No. 828	Re: Selling of sundry goods & damaged articles out of the clothing for repatriates at the landing places.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
July 26	Engo No. 829	Re: Transfer of properties after the winding-up of the Moji Repatriation Centre.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency (Cont'd)</u>				
July 27	Engo No. 832	Re: Issuance of the express fare unpaid tickets for the repatriates of Miyagi & Iwate Prefectures.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Relief Bureau
July 27	Engo No. 833	Re: Forwarding of the Koreans' List who were approved of going home by SCAP's GHQ.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
July 27	Embutsu No. 836	Re: Selling out of clothing for repatriates.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 27	Embutsu No. 836	Re: Report on allocation of sold-out articles.	Governors, Tokyo & 7 other Prefs.	"
July 30	Engo No. 849	Re: Certificates to be issued for Korean repatriation.	Governor, Fukushima Pref.	"
July 25	Hasso No. 606	Re: Part payment of unpaid allowance for demobilized persons.	Governors, Fukushima & 2 other prefs.	Deputy- Director general
July 26	Hasso No. 609	Re: Field inspection of accounts.	Director, Civil Wel- fare Division Toyama & 2 other Prefs.	Chief, General Affairs Section.

1 - 6 August

Accounts Section

Aug. 2	Kai-hatsu No. 771	On the field auditing of accounting.	Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section
Aug. 3	Kai-hatsu No. 772	On the return of the money deposited by the Former Military Men Relief Association, Imperial Gift Foundation.	Governors, Yamanashi & 5 other prefs.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
------	-------------	---------	----	------

Accounts Section (Cont'd)

Aug. 5	Kai-hatsu No. 786	On the regeneration of Divisions & Bureaus to the expenditures of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governors, Saitama & Ishikawa Prefs.	Chief, Accounts Section.
Aug. 6	Kai-hatsu No. 787	On the regeneration of Divisions & Bureaus to the expenditures of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governors, Aomori & 5 other prefs.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

Aug. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 807	On consolidation of the enforcement of the counter-measures against the infectious diseases of the digestive organs.	All prefec- tural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 5	Ei-hatsu No. 808	On the application for the share of the expenses for prevention of venereal diseases for the fiscal year of 1949.	"	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Aug. 1	I-hatsu No. 585	Re: The business consultation of the Chief of Medical Affairs Sections.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 1	I-hatsu No. 593	On the relation between Law of the Dissection & the Preservation of Dead Bodies and certificates permitting burial or cremation.	"	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau & Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 3	I-hatsu No. 663	On the actual condition of the allowances to public service.	Chiefs of Medical Af- fairs Branch Offices; Directors, National Hospitals & National Sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Aug. 3	I-hatsu No. 665	Re: The application for the authorization according to the provision of Art. 2, Par. 1, No. 1 of Law of the Dissection & Preservation of Lead Bodies.	All Prefectural governors.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 3	Yaku-hatsu No. 1364	On the handling of the application for the approval of manufacturing industry of medicaments, etc., accompanying with the promulgation of the Supplement to collection of national medicaments.	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.
Aug. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 1367	On the allotment & distribution of designated precious metals, "gold bullion" for dental use.	"	"
Aug. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 1368	On the books & documents concerning designated precious metals for dental use.	"	"
Aug. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 1372	On the written application for the approval of manufacturing of medicaments outside of the official compendium.	"	"
Aug. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 1375	On the distribution of the paper manufactures for medical use for the first quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	"
Aug. 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 1377	On the standard quantities of production classified by manufacturing plants of medicaments for the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	"
Aug. 5	Yaku-hatsu No. 1380	Re: The enforcement of Art. 10 of Control Law on the Business of Poison & Powerful Agents.	"	"
Aug. 5	Yaku-hatsu No. 1381	On the partly amendment of and addition to the standard of hexylresorcinol and its preparations.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Aug. 5	Yaku-shu No. 574	On the application of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau.

Social Affairs Bureau

Aug. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1215	Re: The execution of the inspection of the business guidance of Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Gifu & 3 other prefs.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Aug. 1.	Sha-hatsu No. 1218	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Gumma Pref.	"
Aug. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1219	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Aug. 1	Sha-hatsu No. 1220	Re: The approval of the establishment of water-charges of the standard amount of the relief for living under Daily Life Security Law to the towns & villages equipped with the water works.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1221	Re: The protective institutions concerning Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamagata Pref.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1222	Re: The consultation on the removal of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1223	Re: The consultation on the approval of the protective institutions under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1224	Re: The extent of disbursement for the relief of living under Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1225	Re: The readjustment of the protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Oita Pref.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1226	Re: The readjustment of the protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1227	Re: The condition of the application of Daily Life Security Law to those admitted to the vocational guidance institutes for the bodily disabled persons.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. & 10 other prefectures.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1230	On the opening of the training course for those engaged in social works in Kyushu.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other prefs.	
Aug. 4	Sha-hatsu No. 1233	Re: The approval of the Foundation of Uchino Industrial Society, Corporate Juridical Person.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 4	Sha-hatsu No. 1234	On the transfer of the concealed or hoarded goods as the material dry goods for sewing manufactures for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu No. 1237	On the allotment of the material goods for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institute.	Governors, Akita & Miyagi Prefs.	"
Aug. 4	Sha-hatsu No. 1241	On the allotment of the designated material goods for production for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institute.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Aug. 4	Sha-hatsu No. 1242	Re: The state subsidy to the expenses of the special women's protection work in the fiscal year of 1949.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. & 6 other prefectures	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 5	Sha-hatsu No. 1243	On the allotment of the dry goods for sewing manufactures for the purpose of the vocational training institutes.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug. 5	Sha-hatsu No. 1245	On the transfer of custody of the LARA goods for relief (food).	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
Aug. 5	Sha-hatsu No. 1250	Re: The allotment of timbers and steel plates for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes	Governors, Yamagata & 6 other prefs.	"
Aug. 1	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 188	Re: The allotment of bicycles for the social work facilities' use	All prefec- tural governors.	"
Aug. 2	Sha-hatsu- otsu No. 189	Re: The opening of the training course for the prefectural personnel concerned in guidance and training.	"	"
Aug. 2	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 190	Re: The authorization of the standard amount of the expenses of the relief to living and the lowest grade of living to Europeans & Americans & other foreigners under Family Life Security Law.	"	"
Aug. 2	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 191	Re: The curtailment of various expenses of the transportation of the LARA goods for relief.	"	"
Aug. 4	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 192	Re: The allotment of the materials for the purpose building the social work agencies	"	"
Aug. 4	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 193	Re: The allotment of the fibres for the purpose of the operation of the vocational training institutes.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
Aug. 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 194	Re: Question on the Taily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Aug. 2	Ji-hatsu No. 653	On the allotment of the petroleum manufactures for August	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 2	Ji-hatsu No. 655	Re: The petition for the special distribution of rubber boots for school-children's use on the basis of the resolution of the grand meeting of Hokkaido Welfare Commissioners for Children.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Aug. 2	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 657	Re: The materials for the <u>tatami</u> accessories for the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year of 1948.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 5	Ji-hatsu No. 663	On the allotment of cement for the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	All prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 664	On the allotment of the clothings for the use of the personnel engaged in children's welfare work.	Governors, Aomori & 14 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 6	Ji-hatsu No. 665	Answer on the materials for the purpose of meal supplies at the nursing facilities for the first quarter.	Governor, Tokushima Pref.	"

Insurance Bureau

Aug. 3	Ho-hatsu No. 75	On the business handling of the officials prepaying the funds under Special Accounts of Welfare Insurance and the Special Accounts of Seamen's Insurance.	Chiefs, Insurance Sec. & Heads of Social Insurance Branch Offices of the urban & local prefs.	Director, Insurance Bureau
--------	--------------------	---	---	----------------------------

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 1	Engo No. 852	Re: Sending of the list of Koreans permitted by GHQ to return to their home land.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. & 13 other prefs.	Director Repatriation Relief Bureau
Aug. 2	Engo No. 871	On the inquiries of the informations of the repatriates.	All prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 2	En-shi No. 872	Re: The investigation of the condition of the repatriates' finding employments.	"	"
Aug. 3	Engo No. 881	On the treatment of the repatriates for Ryukyu.	"	"
Aug. 3	Engo No. 883	On sending the materials for the movements of the repatriates from U.S.S.R. No. 1.	"	"
Aug. 5	En-shi No. 885	Re: Reporting of the conditions of the repatriates after their returning to their native countries.	"	"
Aug. 5	En-shi No. 888	Re: The reduction of the budget for the distribution of the expenses to commit the foundation of the facilities to receive the repatriates from Sagalien without any relative, for the fiscal year of 1948.	"	"
Aug. 5	Engo No. 889	Re: Sending of the list of the Koreans permitted by GHQ to repatriate for their home land.	Governors, Tokyo Metro. and 10 other prefectures.	"

Publication of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin

Effective with this issue (No. 137), publication of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin will be on a semi-monthly basis. Beginning 1 September 1949, material will be assembled for publication on the first and fifteenth of each month and will be ready for mailing on or about the fifth and twentieth of each month.

Future issues will include a section on "Civil Affairs Operations" which will contain pertinent information on public health and welfare field activities.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Prevention Week

The week beginning 1 September has been designated as "Venereal Disease Prevention Week" by the Vice-Minister of Welfare in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

Instructions regarding the various activities to be carried out at the national and prefectural levels are contained in SOHATSU 531 dated 29 June, SOHATSU 43 and 580, both dated 21 July which have been sent to all prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

At the national level the Ministry of Welfare is undertaking the following activities:

1. A nation-wide poster contest with ¥21,000 in prizes.
2. Distribution of posters to cooperating central agencies, such as Medical and Nursing Associations, which are also available to prefectures upon request.
3. Free distribution of 3,000 copies of a Venereal Disease leaflet to each prefecture.
4. Free distribution of Venereal Disease film strips to each movie theater.
5. Free distribution to each prefecture of five sets of Venereal Disease posters for exhibition purposes, each set composed of ten posters.
6. Dissemination of venereal disease information through the media of newspapers, magazines and radio.

7. Subsidy of ¥10,000 - ¥20,000 per prefecture to aid prefectural health departments in carrying out information activities during Venereal Disease Prevention Week.

At the prefectural and local levels the health departments and health centers are expected to carry out an intensive and extensive venereal disease information program during this week utilizing the material distributed by the Ministry of Welfare to the best advantage.

It is suggested that Civil Affairs Public Health Officers render whatever assistance is necessary to plan and execute an effective venereal disease publicity program for the Venereal Disease Prevention Week.

Trachoma

A report on trachoma in Chiba prefecture was published in the Far East Command Surgeon's Circular Letter on 1 November 1948 and in Weekly Bulletin No. 98, Inclosure No. 1 of 8 November 1948. Another report on a trachoma survey and on results of treatment of trachoma with sulfonamide in Kyoto prefecture is published as Inclosure No. 1 to this Bulletin.

Trachoma has been reportable in Japan since 1947, but from the results of surveys made on special groups it is evident that ordinary reporting is very incomplete. As noted in the inclosed report, as much as 49% of certain unselected groups are trachomatous, and it is estimated that the prefecture as a whole may have a general incidence of as high as 9%.

The beneficial results of treatment with sulfonamides are now well established. Further study and follow-up of treated cases would furnish additional information on relapse or re-infection rates, and the possible need for treatment beyond that found to be immediately effective. Since any reduction, even if temporary, in the number of active cases would favorably affect trachoma control problems, support by local public bodies, (cities, towns and villages) of surveys and treatment of school children, would be an important public health measure. If accompanied by an appropriate program of public education based primarily on instruction in personal hygiene to school children, control efforts could be directed towards those among whom it would be most effective.

The following steps are suggested in order to evaluate the trachoma problem in each prefecture and reduce the morbidity from this cause:

1. Survey one or more groups of school children in representative areas of the prefectures and give complete treatment to those found infected.

2. Draw up a plan based on the incidence of trachoma found in the survey and on the economic ability of individuals and of the prefecture as a whole, for the diagnosis and proper treatment of all trachoma which can be discovered by mass examinations of groups among which a high incidence is expected, and of family or other group contacts of known cases.

3. Accompany every step of initial survey and treatment, and subsequent control programs, by wide publicity on the findings of surveys, on the value and importance of treatment and on practical preventive measures which may be taken by individuals. These should include the avoidance of irritation to the eyes from sun-glare, dust and wind, the avoidance of touching or rubbing the eyes with the hand or other objects, the use of only clean (boiled or chlorinated) water for washing the face, the avoidance of contamination from others with known disease of the eyes, attention to all matters of personal hygiene, and the maintenance of general body resistance to disease through proper diet and rest.

Public Health Information - Insect-borne Diseases

There are still at least 45 days which are favorable for the spread of certain insect-borne diseases - notably Japanese B Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue and Filariasis by mosquitoes; and other enteric infections including typhoid, bacillary dysentery and organisms of the salmonella group transmitted in part by flies; and plague and murine typhus carried by fleas. Prefectural and health center information officials should be reminded again that the season for the transmission of insect-borne diseases is but half over and information activities concerning the control of insects should not be relaxed but should even be stepped up since the majority of the insects concerned reach their peak of population density at this season of the year and thus increase the danger of explosive outbreaks of one, two or all of the diseases mentioned.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

New Publications

A new text book "The Principles and Practice of Nursing" has just been published by the Ministry of Welfare. It is a compilation of lectures given by Miss Harter in the refresher courses for clinical nurse instructors in Tokyo. It contains lectures on the following subjects:

- Principles of Nursing Education
- Principles of Nursing Procedures
- Ward Administration and Personal Relationships
- Internal Nursing
- Surgical Nursing
- Pediatrics
- Tuberculosis Nursing
- Anatomy and Physiology
- Nursing Care

This book should be very useful to instructors in the nursing schools and may be purchased from:

The Medical Friend Company
No. 40, Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to
Price - ¥500

Midwifery

The first Japanese nurse to study midwifery in the United States departed Japan on 9 August for a four month period of observation at the Maternity Center, New York.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary Refresher Course

The graduation exercises for the seventh class of public health veterinarians was held 13 August at the Institute of Public Health. The course was given for 42 students representing the health centers and public health departments of the prefectures throughout Japan. To date, a total of 304 students have graduated from this training course and are now engaged in public health veterinary service.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Since 1 January 1949, a total of 53 cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported. Of this number, 11 cases were confirmed by laboratories as positive and the remaining 42 cases were classified as suspects based on the clinical symptoms shown.

Weekly Report on Rabies

Rabies continued to remain prevalent during the week 31 July to 6 August, with the largest number of cases being reported in the Tokyo-Kanagawa area. Total cases to date are:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Since 1 Jan</u>	<u>Number Immunized This Week</u>	<u>Total Immunized Since 1 January</u>
Tokyo	7	109	0	11,969
Kanagawa	6	33	1473	11,992
Chiba	0	74	2284	31,580
Saitama	2	59	1065	45,286
Ibaraki	1	12	5	29,782
Gumma	2	44	865	12,055
Tochigi	0	2	769	9,002
Shizuoka	0	1	0	8,095

Weekly Animal Diseases

The following number of animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 August:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Toyama	Anthrax	2
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Gumma	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Hokkaido	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Miyazaki	Equine encephalomyelitis	2 suspects
Tokushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Fukuoka	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Miyagi	Swine cholera	64
Hiroshima	Swine cholera	17
Saitama	Swine cholera	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	9
Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	2
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Ibaraki	Swine erysipelas	11
Saitama	Swine erysipelas	1
Fukuoka	Swine erysipelas	10
Wakayama	Swine plague	3

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following revised report on the outbreaks of animal diseases during the months of May and June:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax (1 cow - 1 sheep)	2	0
Blackleg	0	2
Swine erysipelas	210	382
Swine cholera	392	100
Swine plague	9	8
Swine paratyphus	12	32
Pabies	4 cows	4 (3 cows 1 goat)
Brucellosis	29	12
Trichomonas	273	80
Strangles	12	56
Equine infectious anemia	119	197
Equine infectious abortion	28	8
Pullorum Disease (Fowl)	1113	1056
Bovine tuberculosis	79	123
Equine encephalomyelitis	2	3

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Counterfeit American Medicines on the Black Market

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police recently while conducting an investigation uncovered violations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law No. 197, 1948. They discovered large stocks of streptomycin, penicillin in oil, and sulfadiazine supposedly of American origin being disposed of through the blackmarket. These drugs when analyzed were found to contain sodium bicarbonate for streptomycin, "Stabisol" (a trade name for bismuth subsalicylate injection) for the penicillin in oil, and the more toxic sulfanilamide for the sulfadiazine. In some cases chalk tablets with small amounts of sulfa were substituted for the sulfadiazine. Check of the labels, cartons and bottles disclosed that they were all counterfeit. Differences in inks, paper, glass, etc., were discovered under ultra-violet examinations.

This information has been released to the press, and reports have been published in the Japanese and English language editions. The papers published warnings against purchase of so-called streptomycin on the blackmarket and cautioned doctors to be wary of the authenticity of any such drugs brought to them by patients for administration. These releases were made by both SCAP and the Japanese police. The public was informed that a well organized ring of forgers and counterfeiters specializing in bogus medical preparations bearing labels of well-known American firms had been apprehended. Facsimiles of original labels and containers were used bearing the names of Merck and Company, Eli Lilly and Company, the Upjohn Company, and Commercial Solvents Corporation.

The distribution of imported streptomycin has been very carefully controlled. These warnings emphasized the harmful effect on the tuberculosis control program by destroying the confidence of both the doctor and the patient in the efficacy of streptomycin treatment for tuberculosis when fake drugs such as these fraudulent preparations are used under the impression that they are real streptomycin.

Biologics Assay

During the period 2 - 8 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>LOT-NO.</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> Unit: cc
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	4	22,356
		5	25,644
Typhus Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin K. K.	16	19,960
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	134	18,400
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	11	14,760

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>LOT NO.</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	
			Unit:	Dose
Smallpox Vaccine	Kitasato Institute	58	98,050	
		59	148,000	
		60	158,250	
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	68	97,000	
	Toshiba Seibutsu Institute	65	179,750	

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

During the month of July, the Narcotic Squad of Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested 39 persons for narcotic violations and seized a total of 178 grams of narcotics. The majority of the cases were the result of investigations of other crimes. One of those apprehended in possession of heroin was an addict and pick-pocket.

The activity of the Tokyo Police in supplementing the work of narcotic agents is attributed to a series of conferences and lectures conducted to inform the police of their responsibility in assisting in the enforcement of the narcotic law as it relates to street peddlers and addicts. The same procedure of indoctrinating the police regarding illicit traffic in narcotics has been undertaken in the other large metropolitan areas in Japan.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Consumer Cooperatives

As of 31 July 1949 there have been 475 Consumer Cooperative Associations formed according to the provisions contained in the Livelihood Consumers Cooperative Law No. 200. These 475 associations have a total voting membership of 592,419 with a total investment of ¥76,537,900. The following prefectures are not included in these figures: Akita, Fukushima, Chiba, Toyama, Tottori, and Ehime.

Newly Organized Welfare Associations

Information contained in field reports indicate confusion as to policy concerning: (a) Ministry of Welfare participation in subject matter, and (b) Civil Affairs Team's sections responsibilities in subject matter.

In reference to (a) above, legally the Ministry of Welfare may participate in the organization of private groups but it was pointed out to the Ministry officials

that they could make a greater contribution in this area if they were prepared to answer questions, provide visual aid materials, educational materials, such as pamphlets and other printed aid matter, for use by newly formed welfare organizations.

In reference to (b) above, Women's Affairs Branch of CI&E, SCAP states that the objectives of women's organizations are the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Team section concerned. All other matters concerning women's organizations are the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Women's Affairs Officer.

Child Welfare

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin as Inclosures Nos. 2 and 3 are Cabinet Order No. 205, subject: Cabinet Order for Partial Amendment of Enforcement Order of Child Welfare Law, and Ordinance No. 23, subject: Amendment to Ordinance No. 11, 1948.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Recent conferences with prefectural social insurance officials and others interested in the prefectural administration of social insurance programs brought out the following problems which likely are of general application and interest.

Health Insurance - Supervision of Health Insurance Societies

Probably due to the comparatively autonomous character of "society-managed" Health Insurance, prefectural insurance officials have indicated they have virtually no control over Health Insurance Societies which are not paying benefits commensurate with deductions made in employees' earnings. An actual example is a Society which has discontinued payment of sickness (cash) allowances because of the "inability of the employer" to keep up his share of the contributions although deductions are regularly made from the employees' wages. It is the responsibility of the prefectural insurance section to keep advised of the circumstances of the Health Insurance Societies and take appropriate action when learning of such a situation as described above. If the deficiencies are not rectified, the chief of prefectural insurance Section may recommend to the Welfare Minister that under Article 38 of the Health Insurance Law he appoint government officials to administer the affairs of the Society or that, under Article 39, he order the dissolution of the Society which would result in the insured person's coming under "government-managed" Health Insurance.

National Health Insurance - "Special" Associations

It is apparent that some misunderstanding exists as to authority for members of a given trade or occupation to form a "special" National Health Insurance Association, as compared to the "general" type of association. The impression has been gained in some quarters that "the Ministry of Welfare will not recognize" an application to establish a "special" association. It is true that such associations are not encouraged by the Ministry of Welfare because they generally have not been successful in the past, but they are specifically authorized by Chapter IV of the National Health Insurance Law and may be formed upon approval of the application by the prefectural governor.

National Health Insurance - Divided Responsibility for Administration

Some municipalities have taken steps to divide responsibility for administration of National Health Insurance. In an area where National Health Insurance has been administered by a juridical person (such as an Agricultural Cooperative Association), the municipal assembly has acted to adopt the program on a city-wide basis and take over the administration of the program. The responsibility for administration is then "delegated" back to the juridical person which then directs all financing, determines contribution rates and prescribes and grants benefits. This may result in discrimination against townspeople who are not members of the juridical person. The move is initiated by the juridical person in order to obtain subsidies from public funds not available to other than municipally managed programs and is in violation of the spirit of the program.

Doctors' Payments

A device designed to expedite payments to doctors and employed by the Medical Fee Payment Fund in one predominately rural prefecture, wherein only one bank is established, operates as follows: Upon completion of the calculating of doctors' monthly bills, a notification in duplicate is issued to the bank. The insurers' payments to the Fund are deposited in the bank as received. Upon receipt of an amount adequate to pay a given doctor's bill, the bank transfers such amount to the doctor's account and informs him by sending him a copy of the notification. When the insurers comply literally with the provisions of the Medical Fee Payment Fund Law and make advance deposits with the Fund, the doctors will be paid through transfer of credits by the bank immediately upon receipt of the notifications from the Fund, one copy of the notification having been mailed directly to the doctors.

Joint Collections of Social Insurance Premiums

In the absence of legislation providing for a completely unified social insurance tax collection agency, the several administrators of the social insurances in one prefecture have made positive progress of considerable proportions in the collection of delinquent accounts. While the employer must make separate payments under individual reports to the Employment Security Section for Unemployment Insurance, to the Labor Standards Office for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance

and to the Insurance Section for Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance, the auditors of each of the three agencies audit for all three whenever they call upon an employer. If an auditor working out of the Labor Standards Office finds an employer is delinquent in Health Insurance Contributions, he makes a demand upon him in the name of the Insurance Section and unless the employer pays the account to the Insurance Section promptly, that office follows up with action to insure compliance with the law. The audit reports of the single auditor are accepted by all three sections with respect to the employers visited by such auditor.

Seamen's Insurance

Attention of the Welfare Officer of Civil Affairs Teams is called to Hohatsu Nos. 69 and 69(1) dated 16 July 1949, subject: "Enforcement of Seamen's Insurance", issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to prefectural Governors and the Ministry of Transportation. The Bureau has requested that, with the revision of the Seamen's Insurance, extra effort and cooperation be given to make sure that all seamen are covered that should be covered and that all employers remit contributions promptly and in accordance with the proper standard remuneration. The Ministry of Transportation has given assurance that all local Maritime Offices will give full cooperation to this endeavor.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Program of Trachoma Control, Kyoto Prefecture.
2. Cabinet Order No. 205 - Partial Amendments of Enforcement Order of Child Welfare Law.
3. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 23. Enforcement Regulation of Child Welfare Law.
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Five Weeks Ended 30 July 1949.
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ended 6 August 1949.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

SUBJECT: Program of Trachoma Control, Kyoto Prefecture

1. In March of 1948, the Kyoto Public Health Department undertook the development of a prefectural program of trachoma control. It is the intent of this paper to discuss the objectives of this program, the methods employed, and the results thus far achieved.

2. The purpose of the Kyoto trachoma program is to provide a method by which trachoma may eventually be eliminated from this prefecture, and to suggest a pattern which may be of value on a national scale.

3. In the formation of a central committee to consider trachoma control, representatives were selected from the education department, the medical association, the school hygiene association, the school physicians association, the school teachers association, the oculists association, the public health department, and from professors of ophthalmology. Dr. S. Shirahase, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section was appointed chairman, and assumed responsibility for the over all planning.

4. It was obvious from the first that the department of health could never expect to finance the treatment of even a small percentage of the estimated one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) cases in this prefecture. It was therefore determined that a full scale trachoma program would be conducted in one representative primary school of each of the twenty-four (24) health center districts. Each of these drives would be designed to achieve the maximum advertising and educational value possible, with the intention of increasing the interest of the private citizens and private physicians. In one respect the ultimate aim was to bring larger numbers of citizens to the offices of practicing physicians for advice and treatment.

5. On a prefecture-wide basis the education program has been conducted in the following fashion:

a. Professor Yuge of the Prefectural Medical College prepared a paper on the clinical symptoms of trachoma in which he described MacCallum's classification of the disease. This paper was distributed to physicians engaged in the treatment of trachoma.

b. The Social Insurance Section of the Prefecture sponsored a trachoma-slogan contest in the schools. Prizes were offered for the best contributions.

c. Two kinds of trachoma posters were prepared and published by the health department (6,000 copies) and distributed throughout the prefecture to schools, health centers, bath houses and food distribution points.

d. Articles on trachoma have been issued from time to time in Kyoto newspapers, medical journals, and children's magazines.

e. Street broadcasts, radio broadcasts, and film strips have also been used in the educational campaign.

7. The three (3) trachoma drives thus far completed have been carried out in the following manner:

a. In the school selected for survey and treatment, the school faculty in conjunction with the district health center prepared the local educational program. The local PTA groups were extremely valuable in this regard.

b. A trachoma team, consisting of ophthalmologists, nurses and clerks, under the supervision of Professor Yuge of the Kyoto Prefectural Medical College, conducted the examination of children and general citizens on specified days as arranged by the school authorities.

c. School nurses, hospital nurses, health center nurses, or public health nurses employed in national insurance work were enlisted to supervise the use of the medicines.

Inclosure No. 1

d. In each program the type of sulfa and the method of administration varied. Likewise each program involved a different system of financing.

PROTOCOL:

- I. Sonobe Primary School, Sonobe Town, Funai-gun
- II. Yosei Primary School, Sakyo District, Kyoto City
- III. Yoshiwara Primary School, Maizuru City
- A. Results of Survey
- B. Drug and Method of Use
- C. Results of Treatment
- D. Financing

In results of survey (A.) and results of treatment (C.), itemized percentages are recorded in nearest one-tenth of one percent. In total percentages, fractions of one percent are not recorded.

I. Sonobe Primary School, Sonobe Town, Funai-gun

A. Results of Survey:

	Total	Pre. School	School	Adults
Number of Examinations	2,104	605	1,349	150

Diagnosis	No. %/2104		No. %/605		No. %/1349		No. %/150	
Tr. Dubium	46	2.2	12	2.0	22	1.6	12	8.0
Tr. Acutum	3	.1	1	.2	2	.1	0	0.0
Tr. I	53	2.5	19	3.1	22	1.6	12	8.0
Tr. II (a)	39	1.9	3	.5	25	1.9	11	7.3
Tr. II (b)	10	.5	1	.2	5	.4	4	2.7
Tr. III	15	.7	1	.2	5	.4	9	6.0
Tr. IV	22	1.0	0	0.0	0	.0	22	14.7
Total	188	9%	37	6%	81	6%	70	47%

Note: The adults examined in this survey were parents and relatives of infected children.

B. Drug and Method of Use:

American Sulfathiazole (Squibb and Sons)

0 - 2 years	0.5 gm / pt / day
3 - 4 years	1.0 gm
5 - 10 years	1.5 gm
11 - 13 years	2.0 gm
14 - 16 years	2.5 gm
Over 17 years	3.0 gm

The drug was given in divided doses every four (4) hours with equivalent amount of soda bicarbonate and liberal fluids (6-10-2-6-10-2). The drug was given for one (1) week alternating with a week of rest, until a total of three (3) weeks of treatment had been given.

C. Results of Treatment:

Diagnosis	Total Treated	Cured		Marked Effect		Slight Effect		No Effect	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tr. Dubium	37	14	37.9	10	27.0	2	5.4	11	29.7
Tr. Acutum	3	0	0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tr. I	42	16	38.1	16	38.1	2	4.8	8	19.0
Tr. II (a)	34	11	32.4	16	47.1	5	14.7	2	5.9
Tr. II (b)	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tr. III	10	1	10.0	3	30.0	5	50.0	1	10.0
Tr. IV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	131	44	34%	50	38%	14	11%	23	18%

Cured.....34%
 Marked Effect.....38%
 Effective Rate.....72%

D. Financing:

Sulfa.....¥ 0 (donated by occupational forces)
 Personnel.....¥6,400
Transportation.....¥1,980
 Total.....¥8,380

Personnel and transportation expenses were borne by the prefecture.

One hundred and thirty one (131) patients definitely completed the course of treatment at a cost 64 yen per person (8,380¥/131).

II. Yosei Primary School, Sakyo District, Kyoto City

A. Results of Survey:

	Total	Pre. School	School	Adults
Number of Examinations	3,047	63	1,501	1,483
Diagnosis	No. %/3047	No. %/63	No. %/1501	No. %/1483
Tr. Dubium	142 4.7	2 3.2	91 6.1	49 3.3
Tr. Acutum	7 0.2	1 1.6	5 0.3	1 0.1
Tr. I	335 11.0	24 38.1	103 6.9	208 14.1
Tr. II (a)	160 5.2	14 22.2	76 5.1	70 4.7
Tr. II (b)	124 4.1	4 6.5	48 3.2	72 4.9
Tr. III	347 11.4	1 1.6	32 2.1	314 21.2
Tr. IV	135 4.4	0 0	0 0	135 9.1
Total	1,250 41%	46 73%	355 24%	849 57%

Non-trachomatous

Eye Diseases:	258 8.4	5 7.9	102 6.8	151 10.2
---------------	---------	-------	---------	----------

(Inclusion of non-trachomatous eye diseases in the Yosei survey has no bearing on the report in general, but may be of passing interest)

B. Drug and Method of Use:

Neo-gerison (P-amino-sulfonamide), a sulfanilamide manufactured by the Yamanouchi Drug Company was used. Dosages were the same as those used at Sonobe, though in this case the daily quantity was divided in five portions (6-10-2-6-10). Again the drug was given for one (1) week, alternating with a week of rest until a total of three (3) weeks of treatment had been given.

C. Results of Treatment:

	Total Treated	Cured	Marked Effect	Slight Effect	No Effect
Diagnosis		No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Tr. Dubium	73	42 57.5	11 15.1	5 6.8	15 20.6
Tr. Acutum	5	2 40.0	2 40.0	0 0.0	1 20.0
Tr. I	143	58 40.6	30 21.0	20 14.0	35 24.4
Tr. II (a)	65	11 16.9	42 64.6	3 4.6	9 13.8
Tr. II (b)	37	14 37.8	21 56.8	1 2.7	1 2.7
Tr. III	26	3 11.5	9 34.6	3 11.5	11 42.3
Tr. IV					
Total	349	130 37%	115 33%	32 9%	72 21%

Cured.....37%
 Marked Effect.....33%
 Effective Rate.....70%

D. Financing:

Medicine.....¥180,000
Personnel.....¥ 45,000
Transportation..... 0

Total.....¥225,000

Personnel expenses were paid by the prefecture. Cost of medicine was borne in equal shares by the prefecture, city, and school.

Three hundred and forty-nine (349) patients definitely completed the course of treatment at a cost of 644 yen per patient (¥225,000/349 pts.)

III. Yoshiwara Primary School, Maizuru City

A. Results of Survey:

Number of Examinations	Total (School Children Only) 394
------------------------	-------------------------------------

Diagnosis	Number	%/394
Tr. Dubium	35	9.0
Tr. Acutum	0	0.0
Tr. I	88	22.3
Tr. II (a)	39	10.0
Tr. II (b)	13	3.3
Tr. III	18	4.6
Tr. IV	0	0.0
Total	193	49%

B. Drug and Method of Use:

Salsol tablets, a Japanese sulfathiazole manufactured by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, was used in the following manner:

(Four times daily at 8-12-4 and 8)	1st - 2nd grades	1.0 gm/pt/day
	3rd - 4th grades	1.5 gm/pt/day
	5th - 6th grades	2.0 gm/pt/day

The children received two (2) weeks of treatment followed by one (1) week of rest and another week of treatment. The course of therapy was originally scheduled for three (3) consecutive weeks, but because of a large number of minor reactions (88)...i.e. fever, headache, rash, a week of rest was given following the second week of treatment. All reactions cleared spontaneously with withdrawal of the drug. For reasons unknown, soda bicarbonate was not used in this program.

C. Results of Treatment:

Diagnosis	Total Treated	Cured		Marked Effect		Slight Effect		No Effect	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tr. Dubium	35	32	91.4	3	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tr. Acutum	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tr. I	88	64	72.7	20	22.7	2	2.3	2	2.3
Tr. II (a)	39	15	38.5	16	41.0	6	15.4	2	5.1
Tr. II (b)	13	3	23.1	9	69.2	1	7.7	0	0.0
Tr. III	18	6	33.3	8	44.4	3	16.7	1	5.6
Tr. IV	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	193	120	62%	56	29%	12	6%	5	3%

Cured.....62%
Marked Effect.....29%
Effective Rate.....91%

D. Financing:

Medicine.....¥ 95,000
Personnel.....¥ 7,800
Transportation.....6,720

Total.....¥109,520

Personnel and transportation expenses were financed by the prefecture. Cost of the medicine was financed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) by the prefecture, one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) by Maizuru City, and one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) by the Yoshiwara School.

One hundred and ninety-three patients definitely completed therapy at a cost of 567 yen per patient (109,520¥/193).

In evaluating charts and figures it is necessary to remember that they are a product of the Japanese system of medicine. To translate accurately the details of "criteria of cure" is not within the scope of this paper. Suffice to say, the Japanese ophthalmologists responsible for this work are well trained conscientious practitioners. However, it should be noted that the available American literature regarding the treatment of trachoma with sulfa preparations, is not overly optimistic concerning anticipated results in Stages II and III.

No statistics are available at the present time on the number of cases which have relapsed or been reinfected six (6) months or one (1) year following treatment. Nor has the efficacy of sulfa in conjunction with other accepted forms of therapy (douches, expression of follicles etc.) been investigated to any considerable extent in this prefecture.

COMMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. Trachoma is a prevalent disease in all areas of this prefecture, having its highest incidence in the crowded areas of the principal cities (Kyoto and Maizuru) and its lowest incidence in the more rural areas.

2. No conclusions can be drawn from this study as to its incidence in the various age groups, though it is probable that in areas such as Yosoi over 90% of the population have the disease sometime during their lives.

3. The largest incidence of cases was found in stage I. This perhaps would not be the case in accurate sampling of the general population and is attributed to the preponderance of primary school children included in the surveys.

4. Although the total incidence of infection at Yosei and Yoshiwara was forty-one (41) and forty-nine (49) percent respectively, it is probable that the Sonobe incidence of nine (9) percent more accurately presents the average condition in this prefecture.

5. Type of drug used, whether American sulfathiazole, Japanese sulfathiazole or Japanese sulfanilamide apparently made very little difference. The effective rate of treatment (cured plus marked effect) was in fact higher at the Yoshiwara Primary School where Japanese sulfathiazole was used. Two factors should be considered in the marked improvement shown at Yoshiwara:

a. Only school children were considered in the survey, consequently the patients could be more effectively controlled.

b. Sulfa was given for 2 consecutive weeks followed by a week of rest at Yoshiwara, whereas in the other programs it was given on alternate weeks. American literature recommends three consecutive weeks of treatment.

6. Better results might have been expected had dosage been calculated on a weight basis rather than on an age or grade basis...i.e. one third to one-half grain per pound of body weight per day.

7. Although the best results were achieved in the early stages of the disease, it is nonetheless effective in Stage III. It is of considerable interest that in many cases well developed follicles disappeared or were considerably reduced.

<u>Stage III</u>	<u>Cured</u>	<u>Marked Effect</u>	<u>Effective Rate</u>
Sonobe	10.0%	30.0%	40.0%
Yosei	11.5%	34.6%	46.1%
Yoshiwara	33.3%	44.4%	77.7%

With cases in the early stages of the disease, rates of cure of from 40 to 60% can be expected, with rates of effectiveness of 70 to 90%.

8. The cost of treating trachoma in this program is misleading, inasmuch as much of the sulfa was purchased one (1) year ago at lower than current prices. Currently Japanese sulfanilamide (Yamanouchi Co.) is eight (8) yen per gram.

9. To consolidate the gains and insure permanent continuation of this program, this prefecture is establishing ophthalmology clinics in various health centers. At the present time two (2) such clinics are in operation in Kyoto City health centers.

SUMMARY:

Sulfa preparations are effective in the treatment of trachoma up to and including Stage III. The aim of such a program should be the education of the general public and improvement of overall attention to diseases of the eyes. On the basis of this report, the following points are emphasized:

a. On a mass basis the treatment of school children is much more effective since they can be more effectively controlled.

b. Japanese sulfa is quite as effective for the treatment of trachoma as the more expensive American preparations.

c. Sulfa should be given in dosages approximating one-third to one-half grain per pound of body weight per day. Three weeks of continuous therapy is recommended, and apparently the administration of sulfa in 4 equal quantities per day (8-12-4-8) is quite as efficacious as the "around the clock" schedule. Liberal fluid and equivalent amounts of soda bicarbonate must of course be used.

Trachoma control is a legitimate and essential public health program and provides a unique opportunity for prefectural health departments to coordinate the energies of

various private and governmental organizations in a worthwhile community effort. This program serves to stimulate the interest of the general public, not only in trachoma control but in public health activities in general, and is secondarily of considerable value in enhancing the prestige of the prefectural department of health and its health center system.

Cabinet Order No. 205.

Cabinet Order for Partial Amendments of Enforcement Order of Child Welfare Law.

The Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order based on the provision of Child Welfare Law (Law No. 64 of 1947).

Enforcement Order of the Child Welfare Law (Cabinet Order No. 74 of 1948) shall be Partially amended as followings:

"Chapter 1. Child Welfare Board" shall be amended as "Chapter 1 Child Welfare Council".

"Child Welfare Board" in Articles 1 to 5 inclusive shall be amended as "Child Welfare Council".

In Articles 1 and 2, "public officials" shall be amended as "the personnel of the administrative organs concerned".

The following Paragraph shall be added to Article 1:

Out of the members of the Child Welfare Council the total numbers who are the public personnel and those who are holding some public positions if selected as those who are engaged in child protective health or any other welfare service or as those with knowledge and experience, shall not exceed two fifths of the total existing members.

In Article 3 "the board shall appoint an acting chairman" shall be amended as "the vice chairman shall take his duty".

Articles 6 and 7 shall be amended as follows:

Article 6. The Central Child Welfare Council shall have secretaries not exceeding eight and the To, Do, Fu, prefectural and municipal Child Welfare Council (inclusive of the Child Welfare Council established by the special ward, the same shall apply hereinafter) six respectively.

The secretaries of the Central, To, Do, Fu and prefectural, or the municipal Child Welfare Councils shall be appointed by Welfare Minister, the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, or the mayors of the city, town and village (inclusive of the ward mayor the same shall apply hereinafter) respectively. The secretaries shall take charge of miscellaneous affairs of the council under the direction the chairman of the council.

Article 7. The Central Child Welfare Council shall have clerks not exceeding six and To, Do, Fu, prefectural and municipal Child Welfare Councils four respectively.

The clerks of the Central, To, Do, Fu and prefectural or the municipal Child Welfare Councils shall be appointed by Welfare Minister, the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, or the mayors of the city, town and village respectively. The clerks shall attend to miscellaneous affairs of the council under the direction of their superior officials.

The following Article shall be added after Article 7:

Article 7-2. The members, temporary, members secretaries and clerks of Child Welfare Councils shall not be in full time service.

In Article 8 "the second class" and "the Minister concerned" shall be amended as "the second or third class" and "the Welfare Minister" respectively.

The following Chapter shall be added after Article 9:

Chapter 11-2. Child Welfare Measures and Security.

Article 9-2. The scope of the child welfare service for which reporting is provided by Article 34-2 of Law shall be as follows:

1. Agency with the purpose to give consultation service concerning the promotion of child's welfare.
2. Services to facilitate the health guidance for children or expectant and nursing mothers (exclusive of the service given at the health center, the hospital provided by Medical Service Law (Law No. 205 of 1948), clinic or maternity home).
3. Services to conduct the public hall, play ground or theater with the purpose to facilitate the mental or physical recreation mostly for children.

In Article 12. "(inclusive of the special ward mayor)" shall be deleted.

In Article 13, "the Minister concerned" in Par. 1, Item 1, and "public officials" in Par. 4 shall be amended as "Welfare Minister" and "the personnel of the administrative organs concerned" respectively, and the following Item shall be added to Par. 1 of the same Article.

3. Those engaged in the child welfare service for five years or more for whom Welfare Minister approved as specifically adequate.

In Articles 14 and 15 the word "borne" shall be amended as "paid".

In Article 14, 15 and 16 the word "subsidy" shall be amended as "responsibility

In Article 15, Par. 3 "the amount of expenditure" shall be amended as "the amount paid out".

Article 16, Items 1 and 2 shall be amended as follows:

1. The mothers' home, the day nursery, the home for physically handicapped children and the home for blind, deaf and dumb children mainly for the mothers and children or the children who are considered not able to meet the expense as provided by Art. 56 of Law, Para 2.

2. The mothers' home, the day nursery, the home for physically handicapped children and the home for blind, deaf and dumb children which do not fall under the preceding item.

Article 18. "The subsidized money" shall be amended as "The amount of money borne".

In Article 22. "1950" shall be amended as "1952".

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

This Cabinet Order shall come into force from the date of its promulgation;

Provided that the provision of Article 9-2 shall come into force from the date on which the provision of Article 34-2 of Child Welfare Law will be enforced (June 15th 1949).

The provision of Art. 13, Par. 1, Item 3, shall be valid until December 31st, 1950.

REASON

This partial revision of the Enforcement Cabinet Order of Child Welfare Law is necessitated according to the Partial Revision of Child Welfare Law in order to define the scope of the child welfare service which needs reporting based on the provision of Article 34-2 of the same Law and also to enforce that Law.

June 15, 1949.

HAYASHI, Joji
Minister of Welfare

The Enforcement Regulation of Child Welfare Law (1948 Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 11) shall be revised as follows:

Articles 5 and 6 shall be deleted.

In Articles 7 and 9, after "physician", an addition of "a dentist" shall be made.

Article 11 shall be revised as follows:

Article 11. Metropolitan, Hokkaido or the prefectural governor's issuance of the maternal & child handbook under the provision of Law, Art. 21, Para. 1, shall be made through the head of the health center and the mayor of the city, town or village of the residence of the pregnant woman or the place where she is (through the head of the health center in case of the special ward, the mayor of the city and the head of the health center in case of the city provided by the Cabinet Order derived from the provision of Art. 1 of Health Center Law, as will be the same in Articles 13 and 4.

In Article 15, after "or the prefecture," the addition of "or the mayor of the city, town or village (inclusive of the ward mayor as will be the same herein-after) shall be made.

In Article 19, Paragraph 1, "her infant or preschool children" shall be replaced by "her infant, preschool children or the children provided by Law, Art. 39, Para. 2".

In Article 29, "the child's permanent and established residences" shall be replaced by "the child's established or permanent residence",

Article 34 shall be revised as follows:

Article 34. The certificate for the provision of Art. 29 of the Law shall take the attached form No. 1.

After Article 34, the following three Articles shall be added:

Article 34-2. Such person as provided by Law, Art. 30, Para. 1, shall make the reporting in the attached form No. 2 to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido, or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village under whose jurisdiction his residence is located.

Incl. No. 3

Article 34-3. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall direct the person who made the report as provided by Law, Art. 30, Para. 1, to report the removal of his residence without fail when he is moving through the mayor of the city, town or village through whom he had made the reporting.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture who has received the report of preceding Paragraph shall send a copy of the report sheet submitted by that person and the paper containing the necessary matters for the guidance and supervision over that person immediately to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction the person's new residence is located.

Article 34-4. Such person as provided by Law, Art. 30, Para. 2, shall make the report in the attached form No. 3 to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village under whose jurisdiction his residence is located.

After Article 36 the following two Articles shall be added:

Article 36-2. Such person as provided by Law, Art. 34-2, Para. 1, shall make the report on the following matters:

1. Name and location of the agency.
2. Kind of service to be rendered.
3. The scale, structure and facility of the building and other equipment.
4. Method of operation.
5. Date the service to be commenced.

In case such person as provided by Law, Art. 34-2, happened to be other than the city, town or village, the following matters shall be reported besides those of preceding Paragraph:

1. Personal history and financial status of the person who wishes to establish the agency.
2. With a judicial person or an association the articles of association, rules and regulations.

Any change on the matters prescribed by Paragraph 1, Items 1 to 4, inclusive, or Item 2 of preceding Paragraph shall be immediately reported to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Article 36-3. The report as provided by Law, Article 34-2, Para. 3, shall contain the following matters:

1. The reason to terminate the service.
2. Disposition of the property.

Article 38 shall be revised as follows:

Article 38. Any person who wishes to terminate or suspend the service as provided by Law, Article 35, Paragraph 5, shall submit the application for the approval showing the following matters and obtain the approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

1. The reason for the termination or suspension.
2. Disposition of the inmates.
3. With one who wishes to terminate the service, the date of the termination and the disposition of the property.
4. With one who wishes to suspend the service, the expected interval of suspension.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture who has received the application for the approval of preceding Paragraph may give his approval with the necessary conditions.

After Article 41 the following two Articles shall be added.

Article 41-2. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may release the person, if she so desires, from the examination on the subject out of the subjects provided by each of the Items of preceding Article, on which she has already passed within the preceding two years.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may release the person, if she so desires, from the examination on the subject, out of the subjects provided by each of the Items of preceding Article, which she has completed its course in the school or the agency designated by Welfare Minister.

Article 41-3. Any person who wishes to be released from the examination on the subjects provided by each of the Items in Art. 41 according to preceding Article shall make the application to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the paper to certify the eligibility for Para. 1 or 2 of preceding Article.

After Article 43 the following Article shall be added:

Article 43-2. The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall give the certificate for qualification of nursery teacher per the attached form No. 4 to the person who has passed the examination of the nursery teacher.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall give the paper to certify the passage on the subjects per the attached form No. 5 to the person who has passed a part of the subjects provided by each of the Items of Art. 41.

In Article 49 "Law, Art. 56, the proviso of Para. 1" shall be replaced by "Law, Art. 56, Para. 2".

Article 50 to be deleted.

"Annexed Paper" to be replaced by "Attached Form No. 1".

Supplementary Rule.

This Ministerial Ordinance shall go into effect from the date of the promulgation; provided that the provisions of Article 36-2 and 36-3 shall go into effect from the date of enforcement of Article 34-2 of Child Welfare Law.

Report Sheet for the Provision of Article 30,
Para. 1 of Child Welfare Law.

*So & so prefecture No.

*Received date

*So & so city, town, vill. No.

*By

About person who has taken the child in his or her home.

Name

M F

Age

Vocation

Address

Family vocation, if any.

Family members living with.

Father

Age

Son

Age

Others

Mother

Age

Daughter

Age

Spouse

Age

Any other person in the home (the child excluded), his or her position in the family, age and sex.

About the child living with the family.

Name

M F

Age

Relation with the person with whom the child is living.

Permanent address

Previous address

Object to have the child: (1) For care.

(2) Employed.

Reason " " " "

School attendance.

Name of parent or legal guardian

M F

Age

Relation with the child.

Vocation.

Address

Date the child began living with the family.

- continued on next page -

Motive to take the child in his home.

Expected period of the child's stay in the home Until (date) No.

Expenses of food and clothing: 1. Borne totally by parent etc. only.
2. By both parties. 3. Totally by this family. 4. Totally by child.

Presence of the mediator. Yes. No.

Name Age Vocation

Address Relation with the child

About work if the child is made to work.

1. Place 2. Kind of work 3. Wage

Remarks:

The above statements are pledged to be true by

Date

To the Governor of Mts. H. of Prefecture.

Note for the entry.

1. The person who makes this report shall not enter in the columns marked by * .
2. In the column "Family vocation, if any", it must be entered in more concrete way as bicycle repair, manufacturing of the parts of machine, or distribution of clothing commodities, etc.
3. In the column "Position in the family, age and sex", under "Any other person in the home (the child excluded)", the entry must be made as for instance house maid, 13 years of age, Female, or work-man, 16 years of age, Male.
4. For the columns "Object to have the child" and "Expenses of food and clothing", check with the circle around the corresponding line.
5. For the columns "Expected period of the child's stay in the home" and "Presence of the mediator", check with the circle around "yes" or "no", and in the case of the affirmative, the indicated matters to be entered.

Attached Form No. 3.

Report Sheet for Child's Leave from the Home as
Provided by Child Welfare Law, Article 30, Paragraph 2.

* Prefecture No.

* Date of report received

* City, Town, Village No.

* By

Name of person with whom the child lives.

Address

Name of the child living in the home.

Age

M F

Date of past reporting under the provision of Art. 30, P.I. C W L

Reason why the child has left

The above is reported by

Date

Signed.

To the Governor of Mtr. H. or Prefecture.

CERTIFICATE

For Nursery Teacher Qualification.

Name

Date of Birth

This is to certify that the above person is qualified for a nursery teacher as provided by Article 13, Paragraph 1, Item 2, of the Cabinet Order of Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

Date

Governor

No.

Attached Form No. 5.

CERTIFICATE for Partial Passage of Examination of the Subjects
for Nursery Teacher Qualification.

Name

Date of Birth

This is to certify that the above person has passed the examination on the
following subjects out of the subjects for the nursery teacher qualification.

1.

1.

1.

Date

Governor of

No.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 30 JULY 1949

During the five weeks ended 30 July 1949 the 1/ 12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 8,416 cases and 1,670 deaths. The current case total was about twice the June figure (4,278), and deaths were three times those (54 in June). The greatest 2/ increase since last month occurred in dysentery cases and deaths. There were lesser increases for typhoid fever, malaria, and epidemic meningitis. There were decreases for diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever, and no change from last month occurred for paratyphoid, typhus fever, or Japanese "B" encephalitis. Current rates for diphtheria, dysentery, and scarlet fever were higher than those for July of last year; those for typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and epidemic meningitis were lower; and the smallpox rate was the same in both years. No cases of cholera or plague were reported in either June or July of this year or 1948.

The diphtheria case rate (11.5) this month decreased 20 percent from the June rate (14.3), and the death rate decreased from 1.3 to 1.0. The current case rate was 20 percent higher than that (9.6) for the same month of last year but was less than half of the July 1947 rate (24.8). There were decreases from last month in the rate of 32 prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in one. Seven prefectures had rates this month that exceeded the national rate by more than 50 percent, of which 3 (Saga, Oita, and Miyazaki) were more than twice the national rate. On the other hand, rates in 5 prefectures (Gumma, Yamanashi, Osaka, Kumamoto, and Yamagata) were less than half of the national average.

The current case rate for dysentery (63.5) was approximately three times the rate for last month (21.0), and the death rate increased by an even larger proportion from 5.5 to 18.5. The case rate this month was 26 percent higher than in the same month of last year (50.2) but was 36 percent less than the 1947 July rate (99.6). All prefectures reported higher rates currently than in June. The prefectures with the largest increases were Saitama (from 52.1 to 263.4) Gumma (113.7 to 274.9), and Niigata (23.6 to 130.1). Two prefectures (Gumma and Saitama) had rates this month that were four times the national rate, Niigata's was twice the national, and three other prefectures exceeded the average by more than 50 percent. Fourteen prefectures, however, had rates that were less than half of the national average.

The typhoid fever case rate (11.4) this month was 15 percent higher than the June rate (9.9), and the current death rate (1.2) was also larger than that for the previous month (0.9). This month's case rate was the lowest 3/ ever recorded for July. It was 45 percent less than the rate (20.8) for July of last year and about 60 percent less than in the same month of 1947 (29.0). Rates increased over last month in 26 prefectures, decreased in 18, and remained the same in 2. The most notable change occurred in Fukui Prefecture where the rate increased from 14.3 to 59.9. The Fukui rate was over five times the national rate, and three other prefectures (Mie, Hiroshima, and Gifu) had rates more than twice the average. Thirteen prefectures, on the other hand, had rates that were less than half of the national average.

Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases (Continued)

The case rate (4.1) and death rate (0.2) for paratyphoid fever remained the same as in the preceding month. It was the lowest $\frac{3}{4}$ case rate ever recorded for July. The rate was 32 percent below that (6.0) for the same month of last year and 56 percent less than in July of 1947 (9.3). Twenty-nine prefectures had higher rates this month than in June, and 15 had lower rates. Two prefectures (Yamanashi and Miyazaki) reported no cases in either month. The largest change was a decrease in Fukushima, from 48.4 last month to 8.8 currently. Four prefectures this month with rates from twice to 4 times the national average were Fukushima, Tokyo-to, Fukui, and Kyoto. Sixteen prefectures, located chiefly in southern Japan, had rates that were less than half of the average. Seven of these had no cases of paratyphoid fever.

The current smallpox case rate (0.1) was one-third of the rate (0.3) for June, and the death rate continued to be less than 0.1. There were 6 cases in July as compared with 19 in June. One death was reported in each month. The case rates for July of 1948 and 1947 were both 0.1 also. The six cases this week were reported by Wakayama (4), Akita, and Niigata.

The typhus fever case rate (0.1) and death rate (less than 0.1) for July were the same as in June. In July of last year the case rate was 0.3, and in the same month of 1947 it was 1.5. The nine cases reported currently were in the following 4 prefectures: Osaka (4), Miyagi (3), Fukuoka, and Miyazaki.

The case rate for malaria this month (11.7) was 11 percent higher than in the preceding month (10.5), and the death rate rose from less than 0.1 to 0.1. The rate for this month's cases was 11 percent less than that (13.1) for July of last year and 54 percent below the July 1947 rate (25.4). The rates increased over last month in 28 prefectures, decreased in 16, and did not change in one. Akita Prefecture reported no cases in either June or July. Shiga Prefecture reported 659 cases in July, with a case rate of 789.4, and accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total. Two other prefectures, Tottori (17.6) and Aomori (17.2), had case rates higher than the national average. Two prefectures had no cases. In the remaining 41 prefectures, case rates ranged from 0.7 to 11.4.

There were reported on the basis of clinical diagnosis not yet confirmed by laboratory analysis 11 cases and 6 deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis in July, as compared to 4 cases and 2 deaths in June. The case rate (0.1) remained the same during the 2 months, but the death rate rose from less than 0.1 to 0.1. The case rate in July of 1948 was 0.3, and in the same month of 1947 it was 0.1. There were 4 cases reported currently from Osaka prefecture and 2 from Kanagawa. The remaining cases were reported from Miyagi, Gumma, Chiba, Tokyo, and Kagoshima prefectures.

The case rate for scarlet fever in July (5.6) was 31 percent lower than in June (8.1), although the death rate rose from less than 0.1 to 0.1. The case rate was 51 percent higher than in July 1948 (3.7) and 87 percent over the rate (3.0) for the corresponding month of 1947. There were decreases this month in 26 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 1. Four prefectures reported no cases either month. Three prefectures reported marked decreases: Kyoto (55.0 to 11.7), Shimane (39.1 to zero), and Gumma (31.7 to 0.6). Five prefectures had rates more than double the national average and together accounted for more than half of all cases reported. These were Nagano (24.1), Tokyo-to (19.3), Saitama (16.2), Hokkaido (12.0), and Kyoto (11.7).

Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases (Continued)

Eight prefectures reported no cases this month. The remaining 34 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.6 to 9.5.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis (1.7) rose slightly over the rate (1.5) for the previous month, although the death rate dropped from 0.7 to 0.5. The case rate was approximately the same as in July 1948 (1.8) but nearly 50 percent lower than in July 1947 (3.2). There were increases from last month in 25 prefectures and decreases in 17. Four prefectures reported no cases either month. There were 11 prefectures reporting no cases this month, while at the other extreme there were 5 prefectures with rates more than double the national average. These included Nara Prefecture with a case rate over 3 times the national average, 5.4 this month as against no cases reported for the prefecture last month.

There continued to be no cholera and no plague.

4/ Five additional diseases accounted for 100,489 cases in July as compared with 97,706 cases in June. This increase is partially attributable to the rise in the rate for whooping cough. The influenza rate rose slightly, while rates for the other diseases decreased. Differences 2/ in the length of the reporting periods also affected this comparison.

The measles case rate continued to decline, from 517.0 in June to 262.7 current, a decrease of nearly 50 percent. It was three and a half times as high as the rate for July 1948 (75.1), but one-third below the rate (396.8) for the corresponding month of 1947. All prefectures reported decreases this month except Yamagata and Tochigi, where the rates rose from 186.5 to 271.1 and from 125.8 to 145.0 respectively. Current case rates ranged from 57.1 to 811.0.

The whooping cough case rate for July continued its upward trend. The rate (272.9) was 27 percent higher than the rate for the previous month (215.5). It was nearly two and a half times the rate for July 1948 (111.0), but was more than one-fourth below the corresponding 1947 rate (371.5). Case rates increased in 39 prefectures and decreased in 7. Thirty-two prefectures had rates within 50 percent of the national average, ten were below, and four above. Rates for Shiga Prefecture (615.7) and Kagawa (582.2) were over twice the national average, while rates in Ehime and Saitama were more than 50 percent above.

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (657.1) was 5 percent below last month's rate (688.7). It was more than one-fifth higher than the rate for July 1948 (535.9) and one-sixth higher than the rate for July 1947 (562.5). There were decreases in rates in approximately three-fourths (35) of the prefectures, and increases in the remaining eleven. All but 6 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Three prefectures (Tokyo-to, Toyama, and Kagawa) had rates more than 50 percent above, and three (Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Yamanashi) had rates as much below.

The pneumonia case rate (116.3) dropped 32 percent below last month's rate (170). It was approximately twice as high as the rate for July 1948 (57.1), but more than

Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases (Continued)

one-third lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (182.4). There were decreases in the rates in all prefectures except Yamanashi, Tottori, and Kumamoto. Only 8 prefectures had rates more than 50 percent above or below the national average. Of these, 6 had rates exceeding the national average by more than 50 percent, including Toyama Prefecture with a rate more than twice the national. Osaka and Oita Prefectures had rates less than 50 percent as high as the national.

The influenza case rate (1.3) was slightly higher than in the preceding month (1.0) and slightly lower than in July of last year (1.7). It was less than one-fifth as high as the rate in July 1947 (7.5). In 20 prefectures rates decreased from last month and in 10 they increased. The remaining 16 prefectures had no cases either month. Nearly half of the prefectures (22) had no cases in July. Kagawa Prefecture reported a case rate of 54.9 and accounted for approximately 50 percent of all cases. Rates in the remaining 23 prefectures ranged from 0.3 to 5.0.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 38,103 cases during the five-week period ending 30 July, as compared to 34,102 cases for the 4 week period ended 25 June. Rates for the July period are lower for each disease than rates for the June period.

The rate for syphilis (235.5) was 13 percent lower than the rate (271.5) last month. It was 5 percent lower than the rate for the corresponding month of last year (247.2) but was 17 percent higher than the July 1947 rate (201.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 75.8 to 550.0.

The gonorrhea case rate (236.5) was 8 percent lower than in June (256.3), 5 percent lower than the rate for July 1948 (249.2), and 23 percent lower than the corresponding rate (306.1) for 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 49.0 to 396.8.

The case rate for chancroid (24.9) was 11 percent lower than in June (28.0), 23 percent lower than in July 1948 (32.5), and 50 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (49.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 1.2 to 94.8.

Footnotes:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, and plague.
- 2/ July 1949 and July 1948 were 5 week periods. July 1947 and June 1949 were 4 week periods. Rates for 1947 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947 and for 1948 and 1949 upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948. Comparison of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the period of time included or in the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.
- 4/ These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 30 July 1949

N - Number

R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	49	12.7	12	3.1	49	12.7	17	4.4
AOMORI	15	12.9	1	0.9	14	12.0	6	5.2
IWATE	28	22.6	5	4.0	72	58.2	9	7.3
MIYAGI	14	9.2	1	0.7	27	17.7	5	3.3
AKITA	22	17.9	-	-	23	18.7	7	5.7
YAMAGATA	7	5.4	-	-	76	59.0	15	11.7
FUKUSHIMA	16	8.3	1	0.5	99	51.1	36	18.6
IBARAKI	28	14.3	3	1.5	223	114.1	97	49.6
TOCHIGI	14	9.4	3	2.0	136	91.3	57	38.3
GUMMA	2	1.3	-	-	423	274.9	134	87.1
SAITAMA	29	14.2	2	1.0	537	263.4	134	65.7
CHIBA	20	9.8	5	2.4	153	74.8	43	21.0
TOKYO	65	12.5	2	0.4	610	117.8	126	24.3
KANAGAWA	20	9.0	1	0.5	121	54.6	36	16.2
NIIGATA	28	12.0	1	0.4	303	130.1	56	24.0
TOYAMA	6	6.3	-	-	43	45.1	13	13.6
ISHIKAWA	13	14.4	-	-	13	14.4	7	7.8
FUKUI	7	10.0	-	-	37	52.8	12	17.1
YAMANASHI	3	3.8	-	-	18	23.1	7	9.0
NAGANO	17	8.6	1	0.5	65	32.7	14	7.0
GIFU	9	6.2	2	1.4	112	76.9	48	32.9
SHIZUOKA	20	8.7	2	0.9	245	106.4	67	29.1
AICHI	29	9.4	1	0.3	292	94.7	106	34.4
MIE	13	9.4	2	1.4	55	39.6	19	13.7
SHIGA	6	7.2	-	-	29	34.7	5	6.0
KYOTO	17	10.0	1	0.6	64	37.5	13	7.6
OSAKA	16	4.8	-	-	146	43.4	23	6.8
HYOGO	26	8.6	3	1.0	55	18.2	15	5.0
NARA	6	8.1	2	2.7	14	18.8	4	5.4
WAKAYAMA	6	6.4	-	-	32	34.1	9	9.6
TOTTORI	4	7.1	-	-	9	15.9	2	3.5
SHIMANE	15	17.4	2	2.3	39	45.2	11	12.7
OKAYAMA	15	9.5	-	-	27	17.1	17	10.8
HIROSHIMA	32	16.4	1	0.5	55	28.1	22	11.2
YAMAGUCHI	23	16.0	1	0.7	56	38.9	25	17.4
TOKUSHIMA	5	6.0	-	-	34	40.9	12	14.4
KAGAWA	9	10.1	2	2.2	41	45.9	14	15.7
EHIME	14	9.9	-	-	58	41.0	19	13.4
KOCHI	11	13.3	1	1.2	17	20.5	9	10.9
FUKUOKA	53	16.7	2	0.6	113	35.7	31	9.8
SAGA	32	35.9	3	3.4	42	47.2	13	14.6
NAGASAKI	13	8.7	-	-	69	46.1	11	7.4
KUMAMOTO	9	5.3	2	1.2	41	24.0	28	16.4
OITA	36	30.2	6	5.0	50	42.0	20	16.8
MIYAZAKI	27	26.8	3	3.0	92	91.5	26	25.8
KAGOSHIMA	32	18.9	5	3.0	38	22.5	17	10.1
** Jul 1949	881	11.5	79	1.0	4867	63.5	1417	18.5
* Jun 1949	878	14.3	82	1.3	1286	21.0	338	5.5
** Jul 1948	736	9.6	50	0.7	3852	50.2	1402	20.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	20	5.2	4	1.0	12	3.1	1	0.3
AOMORI	9	7.7	1	0.9	4	3.4	1	0.9
IWATE	12	9.7	2	1.6	4	3.2	-	-
MIYAGI	24	15.7	2	1.3	12	7.9	1	0.7
AKITA	8	6.5	-	-	6	4.9	2	1.6
YAMAGATA	7	5.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	25	12.9	1	0.5	17	8.8	1	0.5
IBARAKI	16	8.2	-	-	7	3.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	9	6.0	2	1.3	4	2.7	-	-
GUMMA	8	5.2	1	0.6	6	3.9	1	0.6
SAITAMA	26	12.8	3	1.5	6	2.9	-	-
CHIBA	16	7.8	6	2.9	13	6.4	-	-
TOKYO	95	18.3	7	1.4	56	10.8	3	0.6
KANAGAWA	30	13.5	5	2.3	8	3.6	-	-
NIIGATA	37	15.9	1	0.4	13	5.6	1	0.4
TOYAMA	7	7.3	-	-	3	3.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	6	6.7	-	-	6	6.7	-	-
FUKUI	42	59.9	2	2.9	9	12.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	22	11.1	1	0.5	12	6.0	1	0.5
GIFU	37	25.4	7	4.8	5	3.4	3	2.1
SHIZUOKA	34	14.8	3	1.3	5	2.2	-	-
AICHI	50	16.2	2	0.6	21	6.8	-	-
MIE	52	37.5	5	3.6	7	5.0	2	1.4
SHIGA	6	7.2	-	-	2	2.4	-	-
KYOTO	12	7.0	3	1.8	29	17.0	-	-
OSAKA	43	12.8	5	1.5	9	2.7	-	-
HYOGO	30	9.9	3	1.0	5	1.7	-	-
NARA	10	13.4	2	2.7	3	4.0	-	-
WAKAYAMA	15	16.0	3	3.2	4	4.3	-	-
TOTTORI	10	17.6	1	1.8	1	1.8	-	-
SHIMANE	13	15.1	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	15	9.5	6	3.8	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	51	26.1	2	1.0	13	6.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	5.6	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	11	13.2	1	1.2	3	3.6	1	1.2
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	6	4.2	1	0.7	2	1.4	-	-
KOCHI	6	7.2	1	1.2	2	2.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	28	8.8	4	1.3	3	0.9	1	0.3
SAGA	3	3.4	2	2.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	2	1.7	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
** Jul 1949	873	11.4	92	1.2	318	4.1	19	0.2
* Jun 1949	607	9.9	58	0.9	249	4.1	10	0.2
** Jul 1948	1596	20.8	204	3.0	458	6.0	13	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	3	2.0	-	-
AKITA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	4	1.2	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	4.3	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
** Jul 1949	6	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0
* Jun. 1949	19	0.3	1	0.0	5	0.1	2	0.0
** Jul 1948	7	0.1	1	0.0	23	0.3	9	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	20	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.0	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	7	3.6	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	1.3	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
SAITAMA	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	7	3.4	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
TOKYO	6	1.2	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	3.2	-	-	2	0.9	-	-
NIIGATA	4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	8	11.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	21	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	659	789.4	3	3.6	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	11	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	2.1	-	-	4	1.2	2	0.6
HYOGO	8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	10	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	7	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	4.9	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	3.6	3	3.6	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	6	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	8	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	1.9	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	8	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.0	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
TOYAMA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
** Jul 1949	896	11.7	11	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.1
* Jun 1949	645	10.5	2	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0
** Jul 1948	1003	13.1	15	0.2	20	0.3	21	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)	Cases (N)	(R)	Deaths (N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	46	12.0	1	0.3	5	1.3	3	0.8
AOMORI	2	1.7	-	-	3	2.6	1	0.9
IWATE	9	7.3	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
MIYAGI	3	2.0	-	-	5	3.3	3	2.0
AKITA	3	2.4	-	-	5	4.1	2	1.6
YAMAGATA	9	7.0	1	0.8	4	3.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.1	-	-	4	2.1	1	0.5
IBARAKI	7	3.6	-	-	4	2.0	-	-
TOCHIGI	10	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.6	-	-	4	2.6	2	1.3
SAITAMA	33	16.2	1	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5
CHIBA	15	7.3	1	0.5	9	4.4	-	-
TOKYO	100	19.3	-	-	24	4.6	6	1.2
KANAGAWA	21	9.5	-	-	5	2.3	-	-
NIIGATA	2	0.9	-	-	4	1.7	1	0.4
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	48	24.1	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
GIFU	4	2.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	7	3.0	1	0.4	3	1.3	-	-
AICHI	9	2.9	-	-	2	0.6	2	0.6
MIE	6	4.3	-	-	3	2.2	1	0.7
SHIGA	3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	20	11.7	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
OSAKA	25	7.4	-	-	7	2.1	4	1.2
HYOGO	11	3.6	-	-	2	0.7	-	-
NARA	2	2.7	-	-	4	5.4	1	1.3
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	5.3	-	-	2	3.5	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.1	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	3	2.1	1	0.7
KOCHI	2	2.4	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
FUKUOKA	3	0.9	-	-	5	1.6	2	0.6
SAGA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
OITA	-	-	-	-	3	2.5	2	1.7
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	3	1.8	1	0.6
<hr/>								
** July 1949	426	5.6	6	0.1	129	1.7	38	0.5
* June 1949	495	8.1	2	0.0	90	1.5	45	0.7
** July 1948	287	3.7	3	0.0	139	1.8	46	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 July 1949
continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1531	398.3	1437	373.8	3361	874.3
AOMORI	198	170.4	363	311.7	964	827.6
IWATE	213	172.1	244	197.2	1058	855.0
MIYAGI	311	203.8	481	315.2	1027	672.9
AKITA	334	272.2	289	235.6	703	573.0
YAMAGATA	349	271.1	298	231.5	712	553.2
FUKUSHIMA	371	191.5	284	146.6	940	485.2
IBARAKI	407	208.2	250	127.9	619	316.7
TOCHIGI	216	145.0	229	153.7	483	324.2
GUMMA	363	235.9	396	257.4	598	388.6
SAITAMA	718	352.2	854	418.9	1060	519.9
CHIBA	272	132.9	312	152.5	927	453.0
TOKYO	1056	203.9	1926	367.9	5971	1152.7
KANAGAWA	561	253.2	868	391.7	1611	727.1
NIIGATA	685	294.2	437	187.7	1354	581.5
TOYAMA	774	811.0	314	329.0	1099	1151.5
ISHIKAWA	355	394.1	258	286.4	761	844.8
FUKUI	388	553.5	234	333.8	452	644.8
YAMANASHI	368	472.2	78	100.1	215	275.9
NAGANO	731	367.7	658	331.0	1254	630.7
GIFU	444	304.7	355	243.6	831	570.2
SHIZUOKA	682	296.3	726	315.4	874	379.7
AIOHI	1578	511.5	1046	339.1	2496	809.1
MIE	446	321.4	285	205.4	834	601.1
SHIGA	473	566.6	514	615.7	405	485.1
KYOTO	233	136.6	542	317.7	1491	874.0
OSAKA	200	59.5	922	274.3	2249	669.1
HYOGO	602	199.5	885	293.2	1829	606.0
NARA	144	193.6	95	127.7	266	357.5
WAKAYAMA	167	178.2	110	117.4	473	504.7
TOTTORI	196	345.6	221	389.7	325	573.1
SHIMANE	347	401.8	115	133.2	638	738.8
OKAYAMA	161	102.0	329	208.5	1275	808.1
HIROSHIMA	438	223.9	720	368.0	1706	871.9
YAMAGUCHI	176	122.3	271	188.3	870	604.5
TOKUSHIMA	227	273.2	169	203.4	331	398.3
KAGAWA	184	206.0	520	582.2	892	998.7
EHIME	191	134.9	731	516.1	789	557.1
KOCHI	57	68.8	49	59.2	431	520.4
FUKUOKA	925	292.1	1150	363.1	2133	673.5
SAGA	270	303.3	301	338.1	492	552.6
NAGASAKI	643	429.6	214	143.0	910	608.1
KUMAMOTO	504	295.1	137	80.2	788	461.4
OITA	68	57.1	77	64.7	512	430.0
MIYAZAKI	337	335.0	117	116.3	743	738.6
KAGOSHIMA	252	149.2	136	80.5	645	381.9
** July 1949	20146	262.7	20927	272.9	50397	657.1
* June 1949	31719	517.0	13221	215.5	42256	688.7
** July 1948	5761	75.1	8511	111.0	41104	535.9

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	644	167.5	7	1.8
AOMORI	181	155.4	-	-
IWATA	224	181.0	-	-
MIYAGI	249	163.1	-	-
AKITA	141	114.9	-	-
YAMAGATA	206	160.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	246	127.0	-	-
IBARA	212	108.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	128	85.9	-	-
GUMMA	227	147.5	-	-
SAITAMA	408	200.1	-	-
CHIBA	120	58.6	-	-
TOKYO	379	73.2	2	0.4
KANAGAWA	230	103.8	-	-
NIIGATA	296	127.1	3	1.3
TOYAMA	272	285.0	1	1.0
ISHIKAWA	120	133.2	1	1.1
FUKUI	131	144.1	2	2.9
YAMENASHI	110	151.4	-	-
NAAGANO	302	151.9	-	-
GIFU	123	84.4	3	2.1
SHIZUOKA	281	122.1	-	-
AICHI	339	109.9	2	0.6
MIE	133	95.9	1	0.7
SHIGA	157	188.1	1	1.2
KYOTO	119	69.8	1	0.6
OSAKA	139	41.4	1	0.3
HYOGO	256	84.8	3	1.0
NARA	66	88.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	79	84.3	-	-
TOTTORI	82	144.6	-	-
SHIMANE	86	99.6	2	2.3
OKAYAMA	183	116.0	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	200	102.2	5	2.6
YAMAGUCHI	111	77.1	2	1.4
TOKUSHIMA	95	114.3	1	1.2
KAGAWA	178	199.3	49	54.9
EHIME	217	153.2	1	0.7
KOCHI	53	64.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	230	72.6	1	0.3
SAGA	149	167.4	3	3.4
NAAGASAKI	165	110.3	1	0.7
KUMAMOTO	261	152.8	-	-
OITA	53	44.5	6	5.0
MIYAZAKI	210	208.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	150	88.8	-	-
** Jul 1949	8919	116.3	100	1.3
* Jun 1949	10450	170.3	60	1.0
** Jul 1948	4378	57.1	131	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

(N) Number
(R) Rate

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	66	17.2	962	250.2	663	172.5
AOMORI	9	7.7	169	145.1	187	160.5
IWATE	11	8.9	108	87.3	171	138.2
MIYAGI	22	14.4	237	155.3	235	154.0
AKITA	6	4.9	111	90.5	179	145.9
YAMAGATA	3	2.3	119	92.5	283	219.9
FUKUSHIMA	25	12.9	304	156.9	420	216.8
IBARAKI	24	12.3	134	68.6	183	93.6
TOCHIGI	27	18.1	259	173.8	320	214.8
GUMMA	20	13.0	215	129.7	274	178.1
SAITAMA	12	5.9	205	100.5	303	148.6
CHIBA	31	15.1	175	85.5	276	134.9
TOKYO	165	31.9	1474	284.5	1108	213.9
KANAGAWA	210	94.8	1987	896.8	1212	547.0
NIIGATA	5	2.1	114	49.0	224	96.2
TOYAMA	17	17.8	245	256.7	205	214.8
ISHIKAWA	16	17.8	221	245.3	176	195.4
FUKUI	17	24.3	147	209.7	129	184.0
YAMANASHI	19	24.4	108	138.6	91	116.8
NAGANO	12	6.0	271	136.3	301	151.4
GIFU	36	24.7	358	245.6	181	124.2
SHIZUOKA	33	14.3	242	105.1	334	145.1
AICHI	46	14.9	698	226.3	621	201.3
MIE	18	13.0	151	108.8	172	124.0
SHIGA	18	21.6	126	150.9	129	154.5
KYOTO	155	90.9	627	367.5	620	363.4
OSAKA	157	46.7	931	277.0	1558	463.5
HYOGO	137	45.4	870	288.3	1128	373.8
NARA	22	29.6	213	286.3	212	285.0
WAKAYAMA	59	63.0	372	396.9	278	296.6
TOTTORI	13	22.9	166	292.7	157	276.9
SHIMANE	1	1.2	71	82.2	85	98.4
OKAYAMA	48	30.4	334	211.7	308	195.2
HIROSHIMA	76	38.8	863	441.1	553	282.6
YAMAGUCHI	33	22.9	530	368.3	405	281.4
TOKUSHIMA	8	9.6	122	146.8	146	175.7
KAGAWA	18	20.2	174	194.8	285	319.1
EHIME	13	9.2	198	139.8	217	153.2
KOCHI	7	8.5	224	270.5	159	192.0
FUKUOKA	192	60.6	1714	541.2	1742	550.0
SAGA	14	15.7	213	239.2	272	305.5
NAGASAKI	47	31.4	475	317.4	631	421.6
KUMAMOTO	6	3.5	214	125.3	308	180.3
OITA	22	18.5	280	235.2	212	178.1
MIYAZAKI	8	8.0	198	196.8	277	275.3
KAGOSHIMA	6	3.6	206	122.0	128	75.8
** Jul 1949	1910	24.9	18135	236.5	18058	235.5
* Jun 1949	1720	28.0	15726	256.3	16656	271.5
** Jul 1948	2490	32.5	19111	249.2	18955	247.2

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period, and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1948 and 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. Population estimates by prefecture are not yet available for 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 6 AUGUST 1949

During the thirty-second week, ended 6 August 1949, there were 20,625 cases of communicable diseases compared with 20,851 cases in the preceding week, based on reports received for 20 diseases. A few corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (149) was 7 percent lower than in the preceding week (161). The number of deaths (12) was the same for the two weeks. Current cases were slightly higher than those (147) in the thirty-second week of last year, but were 38 percent below the corresponding 1947 number (242). Twenty-one prefectures had fewer cases this week than last, 16 had more and 6 did not change. The 3 remaining prefectures reported no cases in either period. From 1 to 14 cases each were recorded in 42 prefectures. The remaining 4 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.7 and 19.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 2.0.

Dysentery cases continued to increase, from 1,618 last week to 1,829 during the current period, an increase of 13 percent. The number of deaths increased from 404 to 478. This week's cases were nearly 80 percent higher than those (1,021) in the same week of 1948, but less than half the total (3,770) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures, decreased in 14, and did not change in 4. The largest numeric change occurred in Niigata Prefecture, where cases increased from 190 to 245. The same prefecture also reported the largest increase last week. Principal areas of outbreak there this week were Naka-Kanbara-Gun (96) and Nishi-Kanbara-Gun (36). Saitama (206) reported principal areas of outbreak as Iruma-Gun (46), Kita-Adachi-Gun (26), Kita-Saitama-Gun (17), Minami-Saitama-Gun (15), and Kita-Katsushika-Gun (12). Outbreaks in Kita-Adachi-Gun and Minami-Saitama-Gun, also 18 of the cases in Iruma-Gun were identified as Ekiri. These two prefectures, with Tokyo-to (166) and Gumma (155) jointly accounted for over 40 percent of all cases in Japan. The remaining prefectures reported from 1 to 104 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 119.2 and 19.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 31.2 and 5.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases increased 8 percent from 196 last week to 212 currently. Deaths decreased from 26 to 25. Current cases were 27 percent below the (291) recorded for the same week of last year, and 69 percent lower than the total (694) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were decreases from last week in 22 prefectures, increases in 17, and no change in 2. The remaining 5 prefectures reported no cases in either period. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero in 9 instances to a high of 33. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.8 and 7.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (69) were 14 percent lower than in the previous week (80). Deaths decreased from 8 to 2 currently. The percent case figure was 37 percent less than that (110) for the same week of last year and 65 percent lower than the total (195) for the corresponding 1947 period. Increases over last week occurred in 18 prefectures, decreases in 12, and no change in 3. The remaining 13 prefectures reported no cases in either week. No cases were reported this

week in 19 prefectures, including all 7 of the prefectures located on Kyushu. The cases reported by the remaining 27 prefectures ranged from 1 to 6 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.5 and 2.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported for 3 weeks. No cases were reported in the thirty-second weeks of 1948 or 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 6 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

No typhus fever cases or deaths have been reported for 2 weeks. No cases were reported in the thirty-second week of 1948, but 6 were reported for the same week of 1947. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of malaria cases (131) increased slightly over last week's total (128). Deaths increased from zero to 1. The present case total is slightly over half as large as the 1948 figure (242) and about one-fourth as large as the total (505) for the same period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 17 prefectures, increased in 13, and did not change in 4. Twelve prefectures had no cases in either period. Shiga Prefecture (92) accounted for 70 percent of all cases. The remaining cases were distributed among 21 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.5 and 5.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Seven cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 3 deaths were reported this week compared to 6 cases and 4 deaths in the preceding week. There were 348 and 7 cases respectively reported during the thirty-second weeks of 1948 and 1947. Four of the current cases were reported in Kanagawa Prefecture, 1 each in Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Miura-Gun, and Koza-Gun. The remaining cases were reported in Ibaraki (Niiharu-Gun), Mie (Mie-Gun), and Osaka (Osaka City). Current reports are based upon a clinical diagnosis which has not yet been confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current case and death rates were 0.5 and 0.2 respectively. The corresponding cumulative rates were both less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases decreased 19 percent from 80 last week to 65 currently. The number of deaths increased from zero to 3. Current cases were two-thirds or more above the totals reported for the same weeks in 1948 (39) and 1947 (35). Cases decreased from last week in 19 prefectures, increased in 10, and did not change in 3. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Approximately one-third of all cases this week were reported from Tokyo-to (21). The remainder were distributed among 19 prefectures having from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 6.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases (21) decreased from last week's total (29), while deaths increased from 8 to 9. In the thirty-second week of 1948 there were 70 cases, and in the corresponding 1947 period there were 36. Cases decreased from last week in 12 prefectures, increased in 7, and did not change in 2. Twenty-five prefectures had no cases in either period. Tokyo-to had 7 cases this week.

and Hokkaido 5. The remaining 9 cases were distributed among 9 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased 20 percent, from 3,045 last week to 2,421 this week. The present total was nearly 3 times the number (825) recorded for the same week of last year, but nearly 30 percent below the 1947 figure (3,405) for the corresponding period. Cases decreased from last week in 36 prefectures and increased in 10. The largest numeric increase was in Toyama Prefecture, with 107 cases last week and 162 this week. The number of cases ranged from 201 in Hokkaido to 3 in Yamaguchi. The current and cumulative case rates were 157.8 and 305.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (4,630) increased 4 percent over last week's total (4,468) establishing a new high for the year. Current cases were well over two and a half times as many as in the corresponding week of 1948 (1,754) and approximately the same as the number (4,613) in 1947. Twenty-six prefectures reported increases over last week and 20 reported decreases. The largest numeric increases occurred in Aichi (75 more cases than last week), Toyama (70), Kyoto (57), and Fukui (53). Cases decreased by 61 in Hyogo and by 57 in Shiga. Over 10 percent of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to (536), and five additional prefectures with from 202 to 290 cases each jointly accounted for one-fourth of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 301.8 and 148.2 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (9,788) increased slightly over the preceding week (9,585). It was 23 percent higher than the 1948 figure (7,950) for the same week, and 11 percent above the total (8,828) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 26 prefectures and decreases in 20. Prefectural case figures ranged from 33 to 1,289. The current and cumulative case rates were 638.1 and 583.4.

There were 12 percent fewer pneumonia cases this week (1,276) than previously (1,448). They were approximately twice the number reported for the thirty-second week of 1948 (647), but were more than a fourth below the corresponding 1947 total (1,746). Cases decreased from last week in 27 prefectures, increased in 18, and did not change in 1. Prefectural case figures ranged from 5 to 69. The current and cumulative case rates were 83.2 and 207.2 respectively.

There were 27 cases of influenza reported this week as against 7 last week. There were 9 and 35 cases respectively in the thirty-second weeks of 1948 and 1947. There were increases from last week in 7 prefectures, decreases in 5, and no change in 1. The remaining 33 prefectures reported no cases either week. Half of this week's cases (13) were reported from Mie, and the remainder were reported by 8 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 3.7.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,170 and 124,314 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,712 and 114,120; and for chancroid, 314 and 15,117. Syphilis and chancroid cases were both lower than last week when they numbered 3,414 and 327 respectively. The number of gonorrhea cases, however, was higher than previously (3,532). The current totals for syphilis and chancroid were lower than in the same week of last year when there were 3,634 cases of syphilis and 436 of chancroid. The corresponding number of gonorrhea cases (3,474) was lower than the current figure. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were respectively: syphilis, 206.7 and 253.3; gonorrhea, 242.0 and 232.5; and chancroid, 20.5 and 30.8.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 6 AUGUST 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	617	87	18	4	162	30
AOMORI	2	-	159	12	3	-	44	9
IWATE	3	-	226	33	24	2	146	15
MIYAGI	4	-	296	20	14	1	93	13
AKITA	7	1	230	17	13	6	85	20
YAMAGATA	3	1	126	15	17	1	142	21
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	154	17	35	11	169	63
IBARAKI	8	1	164	13	76	68	431	*230
TOCHIGI	4	-	147	13	77	21	271	106
GUMMA	10	-	121	14	155	44	777	223
SAITAMA	3	-	209	15	206	37	865	210
CHIBA	1	-	150	23	73	33	269	97
TOKYO	14	3	719	83	166	34	1174	245
KANAGAWA	2	-	262	34	66	12	282	69
NIIGATA	8	-	395	36	245	18	632	98
TOYAMA	2	-	155	21	9	3	67	23
ISHIKAWA	2	-	161	15	3	2	30	15
FUKUI	1	-	86	8	5	1	62	16
YAMANASHI	1	-	42	8	9	2	40	13
NAGANO	2	-	203	19	67	5	165	25
GIFU	1	-	108	19	32	19	181	78
SHIZUOKA	5	-	194	24	82	13	465	117
AICHI	1	-	231	17	104	25	538	179
MIE	1	1	152	*11	10	7	92	33
SHIGA	1	-	*70	5	7	2	46	8
KYOTO	1	-	114	12	24	2	148	27
OSAKA	1	-	231	21	21	11	312	49
HYOGO	3	2	297	32	18	10	131	43
NARA	-	-	65	10	1	1	20	7
WAKAYAMA	1	-	63	-	7	1	54	14
TOTTORI	-	-	50	7	3	1	*18	5
SHIMANE	4	-	170	12	13	4	82	*20
OKAYAMA	3	-	113	17	12	6	59	28
HIROSHIMA	5	-	268	15	28	11	128	47
YAMAGUCHI	8	1	204	18	14	11	86	47
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	66	3	12	2	59	19
KAGAWA	1	-	92	13	14	-	*67	20
EHIME	1	-	121	16	21	2	129	37
KOCHI	1	-	95	2	7	3	46	15
FUKUOKA	5	1	*585	56	16	10	*173	56
SAGA	3	-	298	20	9	2	68	21
NAGASAKI	3	-	229	19	12	1	107	18
KUMAMOTO	-	-	152	14	9	7	76	47
OITA	3	-	251	28	10	7	86	36
MIYAZAKI	8	-	329	27	53	12	218	59
KAGOSHIMA	7	-	297	42	9	3	62	26
<hr/>								
TOTAL	149	12	*9467	*963	1829	478	*9357	*2597
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	9.7	0.8	19.3	2.0	119.2	31.2	19.1	5.3
Previous	10.5	0.8			105.7	26.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	80	13	4	-	35	3
AOMORI	1	-	32	4	-	-	15	1
IWATE	1	-	39	8	1	-	17	1
MIYAGI	5	-	130	14	6	-	68	6
AKITA	-	-	26	4	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	29	5	-	-	7	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	62	4	-	-	101	1
IBARAKI	4	2	44	6	3	-	23	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	41	7	1	-	10	-
GUMMA	1	-	32	5	-	-	16	2
SAITAMA	5	1	101	16	2	-	27	1
CHIBA	6	2	78	18	1	-	29	2
TOKYO	33	-	531	57	3	-	330	8
KANAGAWA	7	2	139	17	1	-	35	2
NIIGATA	17	1	166	6	2	-	43	2
TOYAMA	2	-	32	6	5	-	23	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	23	3	1	-	19	-
FUKUI	1	1	76	7	2	1	20	1
YAMANASHI	2	-	12	2	1	-	4	1
NAGANO	4	1	62	4	-	-	33	1
GIFU	6	-	113	18	1	-	13	3
SHIZUOKA	8	-	122	14	6	-	78	4
AICHI	15	2	190	17	5	-	61	-
MIE	13	-	170	16	5	-	*41	3
SHIGA	-	-	13	-	1	-	9	-
KYOTO	6	-	89	7	4	-	42	-
OSAKA	8	2	137	22	2	-	25	-
HYOGO	15	-	155	12	1	-	13	-
NARA	3	2	45	11	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	9	1	37	4	3	-	17	-
TOTTORI	1	-	40	3	-	-	5	-
SHIMANE	3	-	42	6	-	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	5	6	50	20	2	-	9	-
HIROSHIMA	11	-	176	12	3	1	40	3
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	23	-	2	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	36	1	1	-	7	1
KAGAWA	1	-	17	1	-	-	5	1
EHIME	2	-	47	5	-	-	10	1
KOCHI	-	-	59	8	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	3	1	118	15	-	-	23	1
SAGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	21	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
OITA	3	-	19	4	-	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	9	-	-	-	3	-
KOGOSHIMA	1	-	11	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	212	25	3522	417	69	2	*1309	55
RATE								
Current	13.8	1.6	7.2	0.8	4.5	0.1	2.7	0.1
Previous	12.8	1.7			5.2	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	122	12	-	-	92	7
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	23	1	1	1	3	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	4	-	18	-	-	-	1	1
CHIBA	-	-	23	2	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	6	-	82	1	-	-	1	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	27	-	4	1	6	1
NIIGATA	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	2	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	40	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	17	2	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	92	-	1658	3	-	1	-	1
KYOTO	7	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	20	-	1	-	5	2
HYOGO	1	-	37	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	22	1	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	47	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	1	33	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	1	1
<hr/>								
TOTAL	131	1	2597	36	7	3	23	11
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	8.5	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Previous	8.3	-			0.4	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	321	8	5	3	110	24
AOMORI	-	-	17	-	-	-	24	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	-	-	19	4
MIYAGI	-	-	30	1	1	-	47	13
AKITA	-	-	25	-	1	-	26	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	37	1	1	-	24	10
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	45	1	1	-	42	10
IBARAKI	1	-	36	-	1	-	28	7
TOCHIGI	2	-	40	1	1	-	9	2
GUMMA	-	-	61	-	-	-	15	7
SAITAMA	2	-	143	4	-	-	21	8
CHIBA	-	-	72	1	-	-	20	5
TOKYO	21	-	686	8	7	3	148	41
KANAGAWA	3	-	139	-	-	1	54	13
NIIGATA	1	-	34	2	-	1	15	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	30	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	6	1	219	2	-	-	12	5
GIFU	1	-	45	2	-	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	20	7
AICHI	4	-	115	-	-	-	7	3
MIE	-	-	39	-	-	-	9	2
SHIGA	-	-	76	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	1	-	198	-	1	-	23	9
OSAKA	2	1	132	3	-	1	57	23
HYOGO	3	-	62	1	1	-	22	3
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	1	-	47	-	-	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	2	1	101	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	1	-	12	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	40	-	-	-	9	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	2	-	12	1	-	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	10	4
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	-	-	-	35	9
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	65	3	3058	45	21	9	929	267
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.2	0.2	6.2	0.1	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.5
Previous	5.2	-			1.9	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPI NG COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	201	9674	290	6248	693	21597
AOMORI	20	969	31	1049	95	4734
IWATE	17	798	37	787	202	5565
MIYAGI	40	1365	74	1747	160	6619
AKITA	24	1187	70	1013	102	3917
YAMAGATA	46	1098	44	1383	104	3882
FUKUSHIMA	38	1966	39	880	173	4852
IBARAKI	50	2716	71	852	147	3984
TOCHIGI	19	632	74	844	68	2926
GUMMA	41	2120	108	1819	174	3597
SAITAMA	120	3080	247	2709	263	5762
CHIBA	30	1656	45	666	193	4565
TOKYO	118	11457	536	5892	1289	34642
KANAGAWA	62	3092	196	2408	282	8297
NIIGATA	76	4992	67	1798	167	7568
TOYAMA	162	5449	133	1880	234	6685
ISHIKAWA	55	2749	63	1189	135	4289
FUKUI	54	1618	88	622	150	2649
YAMANASHI	26	1654	20	276	50	1360
NAGANO	93	2495	144	2537	236	7203
GIFU	84	2140	74	1601	205	4748
SHIZUOKA	81	3015	149	2038	210	5895
AICHI	172	6188	219	3616	511	11022
MIE	45	4427	63	1135	207	4816
SHIGA	37	5129	81	1770	85	2546
KYOTO	14	6250	169	1788	338	9573
OSAKA	17	5868	209	2594	408	14163
HYOGO	61	4404	156	2902	363	10098
NARA	8	1340	7	252	41	1485
WAKAYAMA	4	1818	44	242	100	2651
TOTTORI	14	810	33	427	44	2180
SHIMANE	26	5682	35	649	136	4215
OKAYAMA	20	1143	80	1221	165	6568
HIROSHIMA	56	4776	139	2288	320	9713
YAMAGUCHI	3	2837	29	849	165	5229
TOKUSHIMA	18	549	32	323	61	2089
KAGAWA	54	495	93	1347	132	3282
EHIME	34	1390	202	2983	138	4869
KOCHI	5	365	-	166	33	1948
FUKUOKA	85	14290	166	4451	391	12153
SAGA	30	3567	49	940	116	2922
NAGASAKI	87	3654	63	792	162	5017
KUMAMOTO	80	4010	49	502	154	3556
OITA	26	2274	35	345	99	3134
MIYAZAKI	45	1572	40	390	142	4130
KAGOSHIMA	23	1231	37	512	145	3669
TOTAL	2421	149991	4630	72722	9788	286364
RATE						
Current	157.8	305.6	301.8	148.2	638.1	583.4
Previous	198.5		291.3		624.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	62	8162	-	72
AOMORI	14	1876	2	18
IWATE	25	2119	-	-
MIYAGI	28	2291	-	13
AKITA	16	1479	-	-
YAMAGATA	36	1826	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	36	2740	-	5
IBARAKI	45	3231	-	2
TOCHIGI	9	1829	-	6
GUMMA	24	2791	-	71
SAITAMA	64	3061	-	56
CHIBA	9	1259	-	4
TOKYO	69	6572	1	88
KANAGAWA	25	2815	-	13
NIIGATA	32	4167	-	174
TOYAMA	47	3237	-	32
ISHIKAWA	23	1340	-	53
FUKUI	17	958	2	65
YAMANASHI	5	1032	-	14
NAGANO	39	3447	-	82
GIFU	27	2325	1	35
SHIZUOKA	47	2750	-	28
AICHI	49	3659	-	42
MIE	18	2125	13	65
SHIGA	14	1646	-	35
KYOTO	22	1826	-	20
OSAKA	22	2086	-	206
HYOGO	48	2847	1	83
NARA	6	533	-	11
WAKAYAMA	11	965	-	6
TOTTORI	5	611	-	-
SHIMANE	5	1419	-	11
OKAYAMA	19	2089	-	15
HIROSHIMA	27	2276	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	17	1450	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	20	823	-	43
KAGAWA	27	1094	-	58
EHIME	59	3183	-	48
KOCHI	10	760	-	1
FUKUOKA	33	3432	-	25
SAGA	13	1300	-	16
NAGASAKI	28	1430	1	50
KUMAMOTO	64	1763	4	30
OITA	6	739	2	30
MIYAZAKI	31	1292	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	23	1057	-	-
TOTAL	1276	101712	27	1804
RATE				
Current	83.2	207.2	1.8	3.7
Previous	94.4		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	6 August 1949	7 August 1948	9 August 1947	for First 32 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	149	147	242	9467	10008	19335
Dysentery	1829	1021	3770	9357	7428	17105
Typhoid fever	212	291	694	3522	5356	9232
Paratyphoid fever	69	110	195	1309	1749	2523
Smallpox	-	-	-	122	22	375
Typhus fever	-	-	6	92	416	982
Malaria	131	242	505	2597	3334	7761
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	65	39	35	3058	1790	1732
Epidemic meningitis	21	70	36	929	1392	2703
Japanese "B" encephalitis	7	348	7	23	372	16
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2421	825	3405	149991	44777	NA
Whooping cough	4630	1754	4613	72722	32955	NA
Tuberculosis	9788	7950	8828	286364	231353	NA
Pneumonia	1276	647	1746	101712	90903	NA
Influenza	27	9	35	1804	2418	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	12	13	9	963	927	1688
Dysentery	478	322	508	2597	1890	2977
Typhoid fever	25	45	56	417	610	1072
Paratyphoid fever	2	5	16	55	79	140
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	1	7	28	81
Malaria	1	-	1	36	19	16
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3	1	1	45	22	39
Epidemic meningitis	9	18	23	267	352	846
Japanese "B" encephalitis	3	54	3	11	60	9
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 32 Weeks		
	6 August 1949	7 August 1948	9 August 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	9.7	9.6	16.2	19.3	20.4	40.4
Dysentery	119.2	66.6	252.0	19.1	15.1	35.7
Typhoid fever	13.8	19.0	46.4	7.2	10.9	19.3
Paratyphoid fever	4.5	7.2	13.0	2.7	3.6	5.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.8
Typhus fever	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.1
Malaria	8.5	15.8	33.8	5.3	6.8	16.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	4.2	2.5	2.3	6.2	3.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	4.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	5.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.5	22.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	157.8	53.8	227.6	305.6	91.2	NA
Whooping cough	301.8	114.4	308.4	148.2	67.1	NA
Tuberculosis	638.1	518.3	590.2	583.4	471.3	NA
Pneumonia	83.2	42.2	116.7	207.2	185.2	NA
Influenza	1.8	0.6	2.5	3.7	4.9	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.5
Dysentery	31.2	21.0	34.0	5.3	3.9	6.2
Typhoid fever	1.6	2.9	3.7	0.8	1.2	2.2
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 6 AUGUST 1949

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	14	464	196	5342	166	5308
AOMORI	1	104	30	1172	17	1350
IWATE	2	55	13	565	27	1127
MIYAGI	6	98	68	1190	67	1589
AKITA	3	69	12	770	41	1236
YAMAGATA	3	28	19	741	51	1484
FUKUSHIMA	1	182	24	1496	27	2163
IBARAKI	6	190	49	1057	81	*1527
TOCHIGI	3	138	33	1496	43	1980
GUMMA	2	158	43	1284	39	1711
SAITAMA	1	93	43	1052	43	1680
CHIBA	2	213	34	1367	59	2123
TOKYO	24	1290	432	10274	214	8634
KANAGAWA	33	1276	355	10181	170	7044
NIIGATA	1	63	23	830	48	1825
TOYAMA	1	111	66	1499	33	1459
ISHIKAWA	5	128	38	1622	41	1393
FUKUI	7	111	45	766	30	904
YAMANASHI	3	106	8	640	22	739
NAGANO	4	95	42	1557	45	1684
GIFU	5	240	48	2171	25	1132
SHIZUOKA	3	198	80	2278	66	2633
AICHI	7	1328	103	6403	89	5986
MIE	7	232	40	1181	42	1805
SHIGA	4	211	26	825	23	1079
KYOTO	21	961	138	3554	128	5104
OSAKA	29	1325	189	6796	224	9691
HYOGO	9	955	175	5911	223	7966
NARA	9	316	43	1503	25	1425
WAKAYAMA	3	374	40	2298	71	2193
TOTTORI	-	130	34	983	30	1057
SHIMANE	3	41	20	464	17	631
OKAYAMA	7	504	65	2371	63	2709
HIROSHIMA	8	675	203	4842	81	4143
YAMAGUCHI	8	300	109	3592	61	2572
TOKUSHIMA	2	64	21	588	26	1007
KAGAWA	-	91	13	758	20	1725
EHIME	5	138	55	1232	43	1572
KOCHI	4	76	18	1069	37	1060
FUKUOKA	31	1190	335	9602	218	9432
SAGA	1	81	49	1693	61	1836
NAGASAKI	17	359	127	3173	141	3915
KUMAMOTO	-	67	42	1612	50	2277
OITA	4	114	80	1746	60	1744
MIYAZAKI	3	48	26	981	36	1211
KAGOSHIMA	2	127	60	1593	46	1449

TOTAL	314	15,117	3,712	114,120	3,170	*124,314
-------	-----	--------	-------	---------	-------	----------

RATE						
Current	20.5	30.8	242.0	232.5	206.7	253.3
Previous	21.3		230.3		222.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 6 Aug	1948 7 Aug	1947 9 Aug	FIRST 32 WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	314	436	691	15117	25178	25158
GONORRHEA	3712	3474	4301	114120	149003	127425
SYPHILIS	3170	3634	2950	124314	140707	86808
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	20.5	28.4	46.2	30.8	51.3	52.6
GONORRHEA	242.0	226.5	287.5	232.5	303.6	266.2
SYPHILIS	206.7	236.9	197.2	253.3	286.7	181.4

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

